



COFFEE BREAK—An Egyptian soldier (left) passing hot cups of coffee to Egyptian (center) and Israeli officers at Kilometer 101 on United Nations cease-fire line in Egypt.

Before Ending Paris Visit

Qadhafi Assails Sadat, Faisal, Asks Arab People to Fight On

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Mouammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, left France today after a two-day visit that included talks with President Georges Pompidou and a previously unannounced two-hour checkup at a hospital here.

Before going to Malta, Col. Qadhafi criticized the Arab kings and government chiefs assembling in Algiers for a summit meeting and said that the struggle against Israel must continue.

He said at a news conference: "We do not think the chiefs of Arab states always represent the conscience of the Arab nation. That is why we prefer to appeal to the Arab peoples themselves and call on them to pursue the struggle."

The 33-year-old Libyan leader attacked Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, saying that he had hidden the truth about what the Libyans called recent Arab military defeats in the Suez Canal area.

He denounced King Faisal of Saudi Arabia as "nothing but an oil merchant."

Referring to the Israeli break-

through across the Suez Canal during the recent Middle East war, Col. Qadhafi said: "We were told that only seven Israeli tanks had crossed the canal in a minor commando attack, but we soon discovered that seven Israeli divisions were on the other side of the canal."

He added: "We are being kept in the dark. No one really knows exactly where the Arab armies are today and what our losses have been."

Col. Qadhafi looked tired after a weekend in which he conferred with President Pompidou for 2 1/2 hours and then took part with French political leaders in a five-hour debate on the Middle East.

At the news conference, which lasted more than two hours, he at times seemed suspicious and was sarcastic. But he also smiled some.

Dismissing reports that he was in ill health, he said: "I am all right. There is nothing wrong with me. Have a good look at me."

The colonel had slipped out of his hotel last night for a medical checkup. He spent two hours at Saint Antoine Hospital, where he was examined by four French doctors.

Little is known about his summit talks at the Elysée Palace earlier yesterday except that Col. Qadhafi invited the French president to visit Tripoli. Mr. Pompidou accepted the invitation, but no date was set.

French spokesmen remained tight-lipped about the talks and Col. Qadhafi sidestepped newsmen's questions on the content, verbal issue of continued or increased military supplies to his country.

Duty-Bound

The Libyan, reported to be here on a shopping trip for \$500 million worth of arms, refused to say whether he had sought France's latest Mirage F-1 combat aircraft and other sophisticated weapons in exchange for oil. "All countries are duty-bound to acquire arms, and do not count on me to disclose the kind of weapons we have," he said.

He said that Israel and the United States were to blame for the Arabs' cutoff of their oil supplies to the United States and the Netherlands and their reduction of oil exports to Japan and Western Europe.

The Libyan praised the attitude of France and its Common Market partners, but said that he could not call off the oil embargo "because cooperation cannot be at the expense of the Arab world."

He added: "The Netherlands has been deprived of Arab oil as a result of decisions taken by Arab oil ministers, and there is nothing I can do."

On leaving the Elysée Palace yesterday, Col. Qadhafi said that he and President Pompidou had discussed Europe's role in the Mediterranean, the problems of North African Muslims working in France, and independence movements in Africa—including those in French possessions.

Flea for Palestinians

He urged that Western European countries side with the Palestinian Arabs, "victims of Israeli aggression."

He said that the Western Europeans should help liberate the Mediterranean from the influence of the superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—and turn it into "a lake of peace."

He said that he was opposed to the Soviet Union sending any troops to the Middle East. "Any Arab country calling on Russian forces does not merit freedom," he declared. "Better have Israeli colonialism than Soviet troops in the area."

Palestinian Concession on Israel Reported

ALGERIA, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Palestinian guerrilla movement has accepted the UN General Assembly's 24-year-old resolution dividing the former British mandate territory of Palestine between Arabs and Jews, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said today.

The UN resolution of 1947 was rejected at the time by the Arabs. The Jewish Agency, which was the official voice of Palestine Jews, accepted it although some Jews expressed dissatisfaction.

Some Israelis Want to Delay Election to Rethink Policies

By Alvin Rosenfeld

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The president of Israel is supposed to be above politics, but yesterday, to help set the nation's moral tone, President Aharon Katzir said publicly that the whole nation had to share the guilt for a set of "military and political shortcomings."

No one was surprised by the remark. The Israelis, having undergone the trauma of a surprise attack and a major war, are beginning the painful process of re-examining themselves, their leadership and their old geopolitical concepts.

As a result, a question is being asked with increasing sharpness here: Should the old ideas and the old leaders be put to the electoral test next month or should there be time to work out the

re-evaluation process, to think about party platforms and perhaps to pick some new candidates?

Israel's quadrennial parliamentary election had been scheduled for Oct. 31, but the Yom Kippur war interrupted the campaign and forced the postponement of the election. Finally, a new date of Dec. 31 was chosen.

In the dominant Labor party the agitation for election postponement comes principally from men long known as doves. In their view, the government's policy since the 1967 six-day war was proved bankrupt by the Yom Kippur war.

As they see it, the Labor-led coalition followed a sterile policy, making no positive effort to seek peace and arguing that the 1967 conquests provided secure borders which could be maintained until the distant day when peace was possible. The bruise of the doves' attack falls on Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and other hardliners close to Premier Golda Meir.

The doves are not naive enough to think they can oust the old leadership, but they are campaigning hard for the reopening of the party's list of parliamentary candidates—a single national list picked by the party leadership for the proportional representation election—and for a revamping of the platform. Mrs. Meir, stung by their criticisms, has successfully demanded a full-scale party policy debate—a technique usually employed here to crush the opposition.

But similar agitation for a delay in the elections and a chance to do some national rethinking has come from other quarters. Some Israelis—including some opposition figures—want the results of the forthcoming investigations into the errors of the Yom Kippur war published before the election is held. A respected rightist member of parliament is planning to introduce a motion next week for a delay in the balloting.

The problem has international implications, in view of plans to open a peace conference in Geneva in mid-December. Egypt reportedly is willing to indulge Israel to the point of postponing the working sessions of the conference until after the election, but neither the United States nor Egypt would want a further delay.

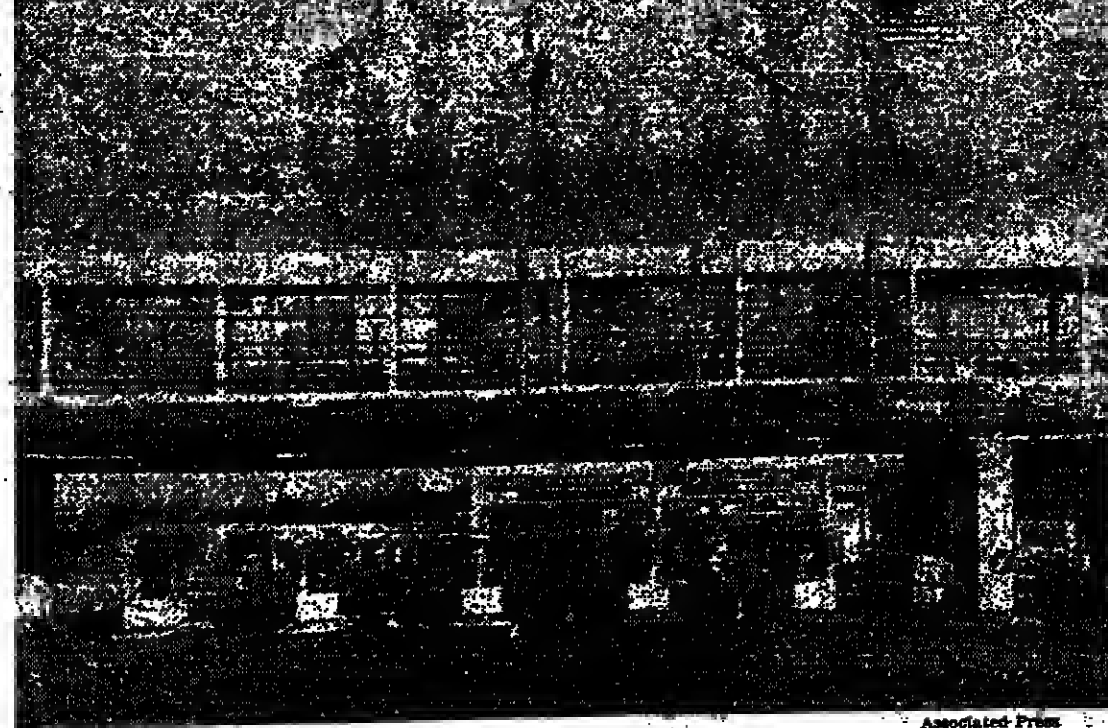
Mrs. Meir Declines in Poll

TEL AVIV, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The popularity of Mrs. Meir and Gen. Dayan has suffered a sharp decline since the October war, an opinion poll shows.

According to findings commissioned and published by the newspaper Haaretz, 48.1 percent of a representative cross-sampling of the nation's population want Mrs. Meir to continue in her post without qualification. In questioning before the war, 65.2 percent favored her staying on.

According to the poll, "the most popular candidate for premier today, if Golda Meir concludes her term, is Deputy Minister Yigal Allon," with 30.5 percent of public support. Next came rightist opposition leader Menachem Begin, with 11.5 percent, and then Gen. Dayan, with 10 percent.

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Standard Time, 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.



EMPTY LANES on Sunday at autobahn checkpoint out of West Berlin into East Germany.

Fourth Largest Industrial Power

W. Germany Joins in Ban on Sunday Driving

FRANKFURT, Nov. 25.—West Germany, the world's fourth largest industrial power, today joined the nations enforcing a ban on Sunday pleasure driving during the current oil crisis.

Mandatory vacations from wheels also were in effect for five of its smaller neighbors—the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Denmark. Italy will join the other five European nations next Sunday.

For the Dutch, it was the fourth and for the Belgians the second successive Sunday of walking, pedaling and horseback riding in place of driving. The Sunday bans were part of oil-saving measures imposed by European governments to counter an Arab "oil squeeze."

The Sunday ban affects most of about 25 million motor vehicles in the six nations—20 million in West Germany alone.

Less restrictive measures, including mandatory or voluntary lowering of speed limits, were in effect in such countries as Britain, Spain and Austria—countries not directly under the Arab oil embargo. In Norway, gas stations shut down for most of the weekend.

In West Germany, police re-

ported the ban was being observed in generally good spirit, although hundreds of violations were reported. Police and pedestrians alike complained that too many waivers had been granted to Sunday drivers.

Last Sunday's ban in Belgium saved about 2.3 million gallons of gasoline and oil and reduced carbon monoxide in the center of cities by 75 percent, authorities have said.

Despite the savings, Belgian Economic Affairs Minister Willy Claes warned last night that "the supply situation is deteriorating."

In Denmark, on its first demotized Sunday, only an estimated 20,000 motorists of more than a million were given permission to drive. As in West Germany, public transportation was expanded.

Ship and ferry service between the Danish islands was cut 25 to 40 percent because of a lack of fuel. Reduction in speed limits, introduced two weeks ago, has reduced traffic accidents by 42 percent. A black market has started for kerosene, used as heating in poorer quarters.

In Switzerland, a three-Sunday ban began, leaving a clear field for strollers, cyclists and even equestrians. One young girl swam down the middle of Geneva's Quai du Mont Blanc—normally a busy street.

No French Outlets

PARIS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer yesterday ruled out, for the immediate future, any driving restrictions to save petroleum.

"If we cut out Sunday driving, as in the Netherlands, we would save only 1 percent of the yearly petroleum consumption in France and that would be more a symbolic than practical measure," Mr. Messmer said on a tour in eastern France.

Asked if Frenchmen would have all the gas they need to make Christmas trips by car, Mr. Messmer said: "Yes, of course."

Restrictions in Poland

WARSAW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The government yesterday ordered restrictions on the use of cars, trucks and buses in Poland, including imposition of a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit and reduction in the number of vehicles at the disposal of offices and factories.

The decree, which is to become effective Dec. 1, did not apply to private cars, with the exception of the limit on speed.

However, officials appealed to all car owners to observe the new rules and use fuel sparingly.

Protests in Italy

ROME, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Italians raised an outcry against stern energy conservation measures decreed by the government Friday, including the highest gasoline price in the Western world.

A number of critics said poor economic planning, rather than the Arab oil squeeze, was the cause. "If this goes on, will they blame the Arabs also for our postal chaos and hospital crisis?" the newspaper Il Messaggero asked, listing what it said were past errors by the government, over-emphasis on cars and failure to build new electric power plants.

The Fiat auto works, reporting a 30 to 35 percent drop in its exports, announced it would hire new workers to replace those who reach retirement age.

Spokesmen for Italy's 100,000 fishermen, who provide \$500 million worth of fish a year, said their boats would stay in port indefinitely unless the government keeps an earlier promise to supply them cheaper diesel oil.

Gasoline Prices

The government raised the price of gasoline to 200 lire a liter (about \$1.33 a gallon). This was almost exactly double the price Italians paid 10 years ago.

The government also banned Sunday and holiday driving, starting next month, set new speed limits on highways and curtailed heating oil deliveries. It set early closing hours for shops, movie houses and television programs, banned advertising lights and ordered street lighting cut by 40 percent.

South Korean Steps

SEOUL, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The South Korean government announced yesterday an extensive national program to conserve petroleum and electricity.

The program, starting tomorrow, places varying degrees of restrictions on motor vehicle operations, reduces domestic airline flights and coastal shipping runs by 30 and 10 percent respectively, and later his name was announced on television and a brief film of the ceremony was shown.

Later, the armed forces said that the curfew would be lifted at 5 a.m. tomorrow.

Prostitutes In Zurich Hit By Oil Crisis

ZURICH, Nov. 25 (AP).—Sunday workers are exempt from Switzerland's ban on pleasure driving but police said yesterday that no Sunday permits will be issued to prostitutes.

Scores of Zurich prostitutes patrolling the city in flashy cars in search of clients may have to become "street-walkers" again, police sources said.

Coup Ousts Papadopoulos; Gen. Gizikis Takes Control

(Continued from Page 1)

premier, who served the ousted leader as finance minister after the coup 6 1/2 years ago, was sworn in before President Gizikis.

The reasons behind the coup were being debated here tonight. But for some time, there have been reports that forces within the military were unhappy with the trends under Mr. Papadopoulos and with his efforts to elevate himself into a position of prominence and legitimacy at the expense of the small group of military leaders who helped him take power.

According to these accounts, the dissent forces, variously described as "rightists" or "purists," were particularly uneasy over any form of election, no matter how controlled. They felt that Mr. Papadopoulos was playing with fire to talk of democracy before the Greeks were ready for it.

These elements may have welcomed the abolition of the monarchy in June and the creation of a republic as steps toward "cleansing" Greek society. But they clearly were uneasy with talk of democracy and undoubtedly argued that the student riots showed that Greeks were not ready for it.

Moreover, some in the junta's ruling circle also were reported to be upset over some of the shifts ordered by Mr. Papadopoulos in creating an all-civilian cabinet under Mr. Markizakis, a longtime politician and historian.

How long the new leaders prepared the coup was unclear. But the student riots seemed to provide the plotters with the ground on which to proceed to oust Mr. Papadopoulos, and the talk of early elections and demonstrate to Greeks that open defiance would not be tolerated.

In line with this, for example, Gen. Ioannidis called in newspaper editors tonight and told them that they should henceforth work in behalf of the new regime. He said they could criticize life under the old one, but that the new leaders would not tolerate it, either in the news columns or cartoons.

The first signs of the coup came at about 3 a.m., after Greeks had passed most of their first night without a curfew in a week. Military units moved into the city and set up roadblocks around the capital.

At 8 a.m. the radio announced that a 24-hour curfew had been imposed in Athens and Salonika, where almost half the Greek people live.

This was followed by a statement proclaiming that the armed forces had intervened because of new threats to the nation arising from deviation from the objectives of the coup of April 21, 1971.

At 10 a.m. Athens Radio said a "new president" was sworn in and later his name was announced on television and a brief film of the ceremony was shown.

Later, the armed forces said that the curfew would be lifted at 5 a.m. tomorrow.

Armed Duel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The cease-fire was broken today by a two-hour artillery duel in the Israeli sector of the Suez Canal, an Israeli military spokesman said here.

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Nixon Wants Fuel Cuts for Homes, Cars

Bans Are Voluntary Until Congress Acts

(Continued from Page 1)

Energy Planning Office has issued a tentative list of improvements that would be able for such deductions, include investments in insulation and an automatic control to roof vents when the furnace is not operating, thus conserving heat.

Other actions planned by White House to offset the crisis:

● Plans to propose a mandatory gasoline rationing program during winter months and retail. Such a program would require government controls beyond programs for propane and kerosene distillates, such as heating oil and jet fuel.

Initial allocations would be a rate 15 percent below peak first-quarter gasoline demand, an amount equal to 10 percent below actual 1972 demand.

The percentage may be increased as refineries change from production of gasoline to petroleum products, the White House warned.

● While the mandatory rationing program will be delayed, proposed regulations on gasoline rationing are being prepared. Refineries are being asked to immediately reduce gasoline deliveries to wholesalers and users 15 percent.

● Beginning Saturday, electric airlines will be cut 5 percent less than their use of jet fuel and international flights will be reduced to their levels. Effective Jan. 1, all airlines will be cut by 15 percent below their 1972 levels.

● Promotional, display and commercial lighting by commercial establishments also will be reduced. However, lighting for "identity business establishments" will be permitted to continue.

The President urged all commercial establishments to comply with the new regulations. Similarly, a ban will be imposed on gas and electric use outside Christmas lights. Other decorative lights, voluntary compliance was urged for time being.

● Fuel for high-priority operations, such as taxi services and "industrial use," will be curtailed 25 percent, while "business flying" including corporate jets, will be cut 40 percent. Fuel for pleasure and instruction will be held to half of previous levels. This also would be voluntary until the next legislation is passed.

Mr. Nixon said in his address that the President must stand for the American people and "those who fail to adapt a cutback risk running a fuel before the winter is upon us."

Upon receiving, however, he said, "I should like to see a cutback risk running a fuel before the winter is upon us."

"In the meantime," he said, "we are already planning to cut back lighting at the White House this Christmas, and asking that all of you act on a voluntary basis to reduce unnecessary lighting."

The President said such actions will be necessary.

Kremlin Answers Peking Greeting With Thank You

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Soviet Union today answered a Chinese greeting with a "Thank you" message.

A message from the government to the Chinese government thanked the Chinese message of greetings of Soviet national holiday on Nov. 7.

The message, published in Soviet newspaper today, said the Soviet Union stood for the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, and for restoration of friendly good-neighboring relations between two countries.

It renewed Moscow's offer of nonaggression and other force treaties with the Chinese government, which has significance for the normalization of relations, the message said. It pledged that the Soviet Union would continue to see improvements in relations with China.

Diplomatic experts said Soviet Union seldom replied to messages of congratulations like the Chinese one of Nov. 7. There was no allusion to a similar Chinese message, nor to any of dozens of greetings received from countries this year.

Today's message is consistent with Moscow's public position on the Chinese question, which has been harsh attacks on Tse-tung and his group, repeated assurances that Soviet side would like to see a settlement.

Ben-Gurion Still Sore

TEL AVIV, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Former Premier David Ben-Gurion, 77, remained in poor condition today, his doctors said. He suffered a stroke 5 weeks ago.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	18	64
AMSTERDAM	8	46
ANKARA	10	50
ATHENS	12	54
BEIRUT	17	63
BELGRADE	11	52
BERLIN	4	39
BUDAPEST	6	43
CAIRO	20	68
CASABLANCA	20	68
COFENTRAGEN	1	34
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55
DUBLIN	6	43
EDINBURGH	5	41
FLORENCE	15	59
FRANKFURT	9	48
GENOVA	12	54
ISTANBUL	15	59
LAS PALMAS	23	72
LISBON	10	50
LONDON	6	43
MADRID	12	54
MILAN	13	55
MONTREAL	8	46
MOSCOW	1	34
NINTON	2	36
NEW YORK	10	50
NICE	14	57
OSLO	-3	27
PARIS	8	46
PRAGUE	4	39
ROME	17	63
SOFA	14	57
STOCKHOLM	-5	23
TEHRAN	10	50
TEL AVIV	18	64
TUNIS	18	64
VENICE	6	43
VIENNA	4	39
WARSAW	0	32
WASHINGTON	25	78
ZURICH	9	48

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Standard Time, 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

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هكزام النحل

Nixon Unit Hears Undercover Man Story That U.S. Agents Ended Probe of Vesco Studied

By Wallace Turner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—More than a month, Senate investigators have been studying a story that federal agents ended an undercover investigation after an undercover agent brought Robert L. Vesco's name up as the reported financial source of the smuggling of 100 tons of heroin.

Confirms Kennedy Appeal Democrats

WASHINGTON, N.J., Nov. 25 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts continues to be the first choice of the national Democratic voters for the presidential nomination, according to the Gallup Poll.

Chief Says Agency Not Used White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Ald C. Alexander, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, says his own investigation shows the agency wasn't used to punish enemies or reward friends of the Nixon administration.

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HOLLYWOOD DRAMA—Photographer Anthony K. Sheldon took these photos Friday in the parking lot of a Hollywood discount store during what police described as an attempted kidnapping. At left, Edward R. Fisher, 39, struggles with Ellen Sheldon, 22, while trying to take the woman hostage. The head of store



security guard George H. Derby, 32, is barely visible above Miss Sheldon's. At right, Fisher holds a knife to the woman's throat while Derby aims an automatic pistol at him. Moments later, the guard shot and killed Fisher when he refused to release Miss Sheldon. She suffered minor cuts and bruises in the incident.

Secretary Denies Report

Kissinger Is Said to Believe 'Plumbers' Tapped His Phone

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has said privately that he is "virtually certain" that his telephone was tapped at some point since he joined the Nixon administration in early 1969, according to a former White House associate.

Mr. Kissinger, who recently re-

turned from a trip to China and the Middle East, reportedly made the remark shortly before he was confirmed as secretary of state in September. When the associate, a former White House official, pressed Mr. Kissinger as to who he believed might have ordered such surveillance, the secretary replied: "At least now

you know the 'Plumbers' don't work for me." The reference was to a White House group called the Plumbers, because it was assigned to halt leaks of information.

Mr. Kissinger, the associate said, would not elaborate on the basis for his suspicions.

The secretary denied through a State Department spokesman earlier this week that he had ever expressed such a belief to anyone.

Total Rejection

Told of Mr. Kissinger's "total" rejection of his alleged account, the associate, who asked not to be identified, replied that he would stand behind his version of the conversation.

Gerald L. Warren, the deputy White House press secretary, asked to comment on the report, replied that "We have no evidence whatsoever that Secretary Kissinger's phone has ever been tapped."

If Mr. Kissinger's reported belief is correct, it might mean that the Nixon administration's efforts in 1969 and 1970 to halt leaks of sensitive foreign-policy information to the press extended far higher than previously realized. Mr. Kissinger was one of the three men who played a central role in the investigation of lesser government officials suspected of leaking such information. Mr. Kissinger was the President's national security adviser at the time, a post he still holds.

According to an account by President Nixon in May, wiretaps were placed on 13 administration officials and four newsmen in the course of a "national security" investigation coordinated by Mr. Kissinger, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the FBI.

These wiretaps were authorized by Mr. Mitchell and supervised by Mr. Hoover's agents. Mr. Kissinger supplied some of the names of individuals who were subsequently tapped and saw some of the FBI's reports on the overheard conversations.

Because Mr. Kissinger was closely associated with the FBI's wiretap operation, it is significant that he reportedly suspected the Plumbers, the covert squad of White House operatives, of arranging his own surveillance, if that indeed took place.

India Confiscates Guru's 'Trinkets'

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (AP).—Indian customs authorities have confiscated the 350,000 rupees (\$46,700) worth of jewelry, watches and foreign currencies seized from the controversial Guru Maharaj Ji, 15, when he arrived here on Nov. 7, 1973, with 350 foreign disciples to observe the anniversary of his father's death, officials said today.

The leader of the "Divine Light Mission," who is presently touring the United States, had to post a bond for 100,000 rupees (\$13,000) in August, 1973, to be allowed to leave India. He left to spread his "perfect knowledge" in the West.

The officials said the "contraband articles" were seized from the guru and his two principal disciples. After prolonged investigation and "unsatisfactory replies" from them to show-cause notices, customs ordered the forfeiture.

Philippines Storm Toll

MANILA, Nov. 25 (AP).—At least 38 deaths and damage estimated at 10 million pesos (about \$1.5 million) were caused by a storm that struck northern Mindanao Tuesday, the government reported today.

Secret Service Said to Keep Physical Watch on Nixon Kin

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Former White House aide John J. Caulfield has told the staff of the Senate Select Watergate Committee that in addition to keeping a wiretap on President Nixon's brother, F. Donald Nixon, the Secret Service appeared to have conducted a physical surveillance of his activities, an informed source said on Friday.

On Nov. 17 President Nixon told the Associated Press Managing Editors convention that his brother was "aware during the fact" that a surveillance was being conducted on him and "he approved of it."

Mr. Caulfield's testimony, that he had the impression that a physical surveillance was conducted in addition to a wiretap, raises the question of why Donald Nixon would have to be followed if he knew of the surveillance, since he could simply have been asked about persons he saw.

According to the source, Mr. Caulfield, who supervised numer-

ous private investigations for the White House, said he was asked something in 1970 by John J. Ehrlichman, the President's domestic adviser, to monitor a "project" being conducted by the Secret Service.

Without knowing what the project was, Mr. Caulfield reportedly contacted the Secret Service agents, who briefed him on a wiretap that they were conducting on Donald Nixon. The source said that the agents had a thick file on Donald Nixon which they brought to the briefing, although Mr. Caulfield told the committee staff that he did not actually read the file.

Mr. Caulfield reportedly told the committee staff that the Secret Service agents did not tell him the purpose of their surveillance, and Mr. Caulfield did not know how long the surveillance had been going on before he began monitoring it.

Mr. Caulfield, the source said, "guessed" that the purpose of the project was to find out with whom Donald Nixon was associating.

When asked to comment on Mr. Caulfield's reported testimony, a White House spokesman said on Friday that "as the President indicated, this is related to security, and we would have nothing to say which would expand on the President's remarks at this time."

Bonn Police Said To Seek Criminal In Poison Threat

BONN, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Police hunting an extortionist who has threatened to spread deadly bacteria throughout the country have placed on a landscape architect with a criminal record, a newspaper said yesterday.

The mass-circulation Bild Zeitung, which broke the story on Wednesday, said the man, who has served a jail term for attempted blackmail of business men, had developed the plan in Bayreuth Prison in 1970.

Bild said the man studied soil biology while in prison, especially the cultivation of infectious germs, and had told a fellow prisoner of a plan to blackmail the government under threat of contaminating water reservoirs.

In four letters to Chancellor Willy Brandt, the man reportedly asked the government to pay him the equivalent of about \$8.4 million or he would spread deadly anthrax and botulinum bacteria in public water supplies, factories and shopping centers. The extortionist earlier was believed to be a professor of biology from Bamberg.

Police have imposed a blackout on the affair. While they have neither denied nor confirmed the existence of the letters to the chancellor, however, special guards have been put on patrol at water reservoirs in several cities.

Oil Find Story Denied

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25 (AP).—Gulf Oil Corp. denied today that it has made a major new oil field discovery off the West Coast of Africa. A British Sunday paper said Gulf Oil had made a discovery which company officials were calling "a new Kuwait."

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MANILA, Nov. 25 (AP).—At least 38 deaths and damage estimated at 10 million pesos (about \$1.5 million) were caused by a storm that struck northern Mindanao Tuesday, the government reported today.

Agnew Denies Deeds Justifying Disbarment

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 25 (AP).—Spiro T. Agnew, former Vice-President, denied in a court statement filed on Friday that he was guilty of conduct that would justify his being banned from practicing law in Maryland.

Lawyers for Agnew did not ask for dismissal of disbarment proceedings brought against him by the Maryland Bar Association. Instead, the brief paper filed with the Anne Arundel County Circuit Court said the former Vice-President "submits himself to the jurisdiction of this honorable court for such action, after hearing, as the court deems proper and appropriate."

No date has been set for the disbarment hearings.

In Addition to Ransom Bid Million Reward Offered for Young Getty

ROME, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The mother of the missing 17-year-old kidnaper, J. Paul Getty 3d, yesterday offered \$1 million for information that would secure his release.

The offer was conditional on the boy being freed without mutilations.

Paul Getty 2d, son of one of the richest men in the world, made a statement to the press his London home after his photographs, published

9 Nations Have Sent UN Mideast Troops

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 25 (UPI).—Nine countries have sent troops to the Middle East to serve with the UN Emergency Force, bringing to 2,586 the total number of UNEF troops there, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

They include: Austria, 382; Canada, 481; Finland, 604; Ghana, 5 (advance team); Ireland, 350; Panama, 33; Peru, 32; Poland, 12; and Sweden, 552.

In addition, Indonesia, Nepal, Senegal and Kenya have been chosen to send contingents to raise the total to 7,000 men.

Cambodian Troops Slay 31 In Clash With Insurgents

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 25 (AP).—Government troops on insurgent-controlled Highway 15 clashed with Khmer Rouge forces near the provincial capital of Prey Veng today, killing 31 rebels, the military command said. It put government losses at one killed and six wounded.

Highway 15 runs north-south from the Mekong River town and navy base at Neak Luong 15 miles to isolated Prey Veng, 29 miles east of Phnom Penh.

In preparation for an anticipated dry-season offensive, government troops along the Mekong River have conducted a number of small operations to clear Khmer Rouge pockets from favorite ambush points.

The command reported that a Mekong convoy of six freighters and seven fuel tankers arrived here from the South Vietnamese border. No incidents were reported.

In Saigon, the Viet Cong charged that a South Vietnamese raid on the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong base at Kahum was the heaviest bombing of Communist-held territory since the cease-fire. South Vietnamese military sources confirmed the Viet Cong charge, reporting that 114 bombing sorties were flown against the base Friday.

Civilians Killed
The Viet Cong delegation to the Joint Military Commission said dawn-to-dusk attacks by waves of government fighter-bombers killed dozens of civilians and destroyed hundreds of homes in the town, 70 miles northwest of Saigon.

"The Saigon administration launched hundreds of air sorties to bomb and strafe the area of Kahum along the Tran Canal," the Viet Cong statement said.

The bombing was ordered apparently in retaliation for a Communist rocket attack the same day against the government's airbase at Pleiku in the Central Highlands, 240 miles northeast of Saigon.

Fighting escalated yesterday across South Vietnam, but the Viet Cong denied South Vietnamese charges that the Communist command is preparing a dry-season offensive for early next year.

Nearly 100 cease-fire violations were reported by the Saigon command. Most of them were shelling attacks and small-scale infantry clashes, but they followed a pattern of intensified fighting.

A communiqué said the attacks were concentrated in the Central Highlands, along the northern coast and in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon. The communiqué claimed that the latest incidents raised to 30,174 the number of violations by Viet Cong troops and their North Vietnamese allies since the cease-fire went into effect Jan. 28.

Proxmire Sees Bork in Violation As Justice Head

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Sen. William Proxmire charged on Friday that Robert H. Bork, the acting attorney general, was serving in violation of a federal law requiring his confirmation by the Senate after 30 days in office.

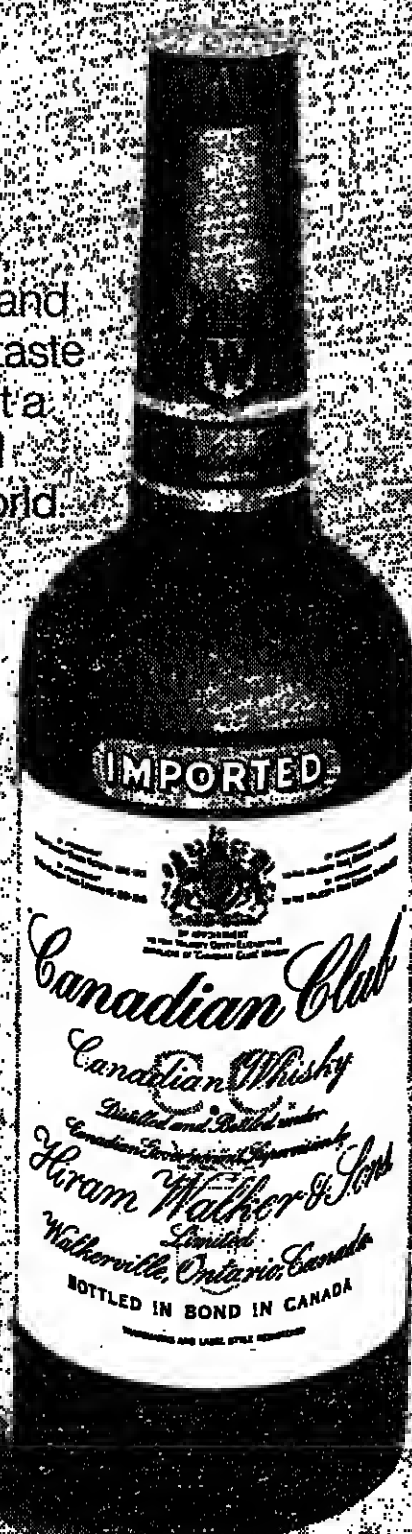
In a letter to President Nixon, the Wisconsin Democrat cautioned that any official actions taken by Mr. Bork since Nov. 19 when the 30 days expired, "may be subject to later challenge and nullification." He urged Mr. Nixon to act immediately to remedy the discrepancy.

Gerald L. Warren, the deputy White House press secretary, said only that the Proxmire letter "has been received," and referred further queries to the Department of Justice.

Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Dixon Jr., who heads the department's office of legal counsel, disputed Sen. Proxmire's legal interpretation and noted that there have been at least six instances in which acting attorneys general "have lawfully served for more than 30 days."

The key provision, Mr. Dixon said in a statement, was out the Vacancy Act of 1868 upon which Sen. Proxmire relied, but the Justice Department's Succession Statute, which he said had been "constructed consistently" as superseding the 1868 law.

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To Press Collective Security Plan

Brezhnev Opening Asia Policy Drive in India

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev will open a foreign policy offensive tomorrow with a visit to India that will serve as a test for Soviet strategy in Asia.

Mr. Brezhnev, as a follow-up trip scheduled to Hanoi in January, according to "unconfirmed" reports, he may also make stops in Pakistan and Afghanistan on his present voyage.

Mr. Brezhnev landed in Tash-

kent today for an overnight stop on his way to India, the Tass news agency said. Accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and other officials, Mr. Brezhnev left Moscow this morning.

Advance Publicity

The Indian trip, given advance publicity in the Soviet media for two months, will provide the 67-year-old Soviet leader with a test for Moscow's concept of Asian collective security, which Mr.

Brezhnev presented at a world Communist meeting in Moscow in 1969.

Since then, only Iran has officially endorsed the idea in public. China, regarding this as a Soviet stratagem aimed at isolating and encircling Peking, has reacted coldly. Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka balked at the idea during his visit here in early October. Smaller powers in Southeast Asia have been undecided.

Neither Mr. Brezhnev nor Soviet press commentators have added details to the vague concept of an Asian collective security system. Some Asian and West European diplomats interpret the idea primarily as a technique for Moscow to project itself as an Asian power with broad ties throughout the region to rival the influence of Japan and the United States and to outflank China.

Other Western diplomats regard it as an attempt to dissolve once and for all the old anti-Communist Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and to neutralize other pro-Western Asian groupings by providing a continental atmosphere and structure of détente similar to that which Moscow is promoting in Europe.

Yet another interpretation is that Moscow, which has border disputes with both China and Japan, wants to fix Soviet frontiers in Asia at the limit of its World War II expansion.

New Delhi is regarded as an ideal capital to promote this concept because of the close political collaboration between the Soviet Union and India, especially since the signing in August, 1971, of the 20-year Soviet-Indian friendship treaty and the subsequent coordination of their policies during the Indian-Pakistan fighting that fall.

Dispatches from New Delhi have also reported Soviet officials privately urging the Indian government to make available permanent port facilities for the Soviet naval squadron in the Indian Ocean, but there has been no confirmation here. Most Western diplomats are doubtful that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would agree to such an arrangement because it would compromise India's stated policy of non-alignment.

More Humane

Finally, the specialists believe, the Chinese were engaged in a display at once symbolic and concrete. It was almost as if they were saying to the world: "The Russians will not allow any substantial emigration of their citizens, but China is more liberal and more humane. Chinese will not leave may do so."

"Hong Kong," as a senior British official remarked, "has always been dependent on cheap food and cheap labor from China. But the food is no longer cheap after several recent price increases while the flow of immigrants had become too much of a not-so-good thing."

Hong Kong's social services were in danger of being swamped by the excess population—a danger which still threatens hospitals, schools, transport, housing and similar facilities.

Dense Population With about 4,000 persons a square kilometer, Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated places on the face of the earth, particularly since a good part of its 403.7 square miles is hills or small islands virtually useless for residential, commercial or agricultural purposes. Estimates of the population range from the official 4.1 million to 4.6 million—and most residents are crammed into small apartment areas.

As early as 1971, the Mongkok district of Kowloon had become the world's most densely populated urban area, with 160,340 persons a square kilometer. Even Tokyo is only one-tenth as densely settled.

© Los Angeles Times.

China Acts to Aid Hong Kong, Begins Shipping Oil Supplies

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, Nov. 25.—Peking is displaying remarkable helpfulness toward the British crown colony of Hong Kong.

Last week alone, the Chinese cut back the flow of legal immigrants, which threatened to swamp the overcrowded enclave, and began shipping larger quantities of diesel oil to the colony, which is wholly dependent upon outside supplies.

The flow of water from China, essential to the life of the colony, continues, as does the flow of equally essential food supplies.

China is getting a good price for the commodities, but, it appears, more than commercial considerations move the Communist authorities. Hong Kong is still a valuable asset to China as an entrepot, communications center, financial facility and, within limits, overflow pool for excess population.

Rate of Immigrants

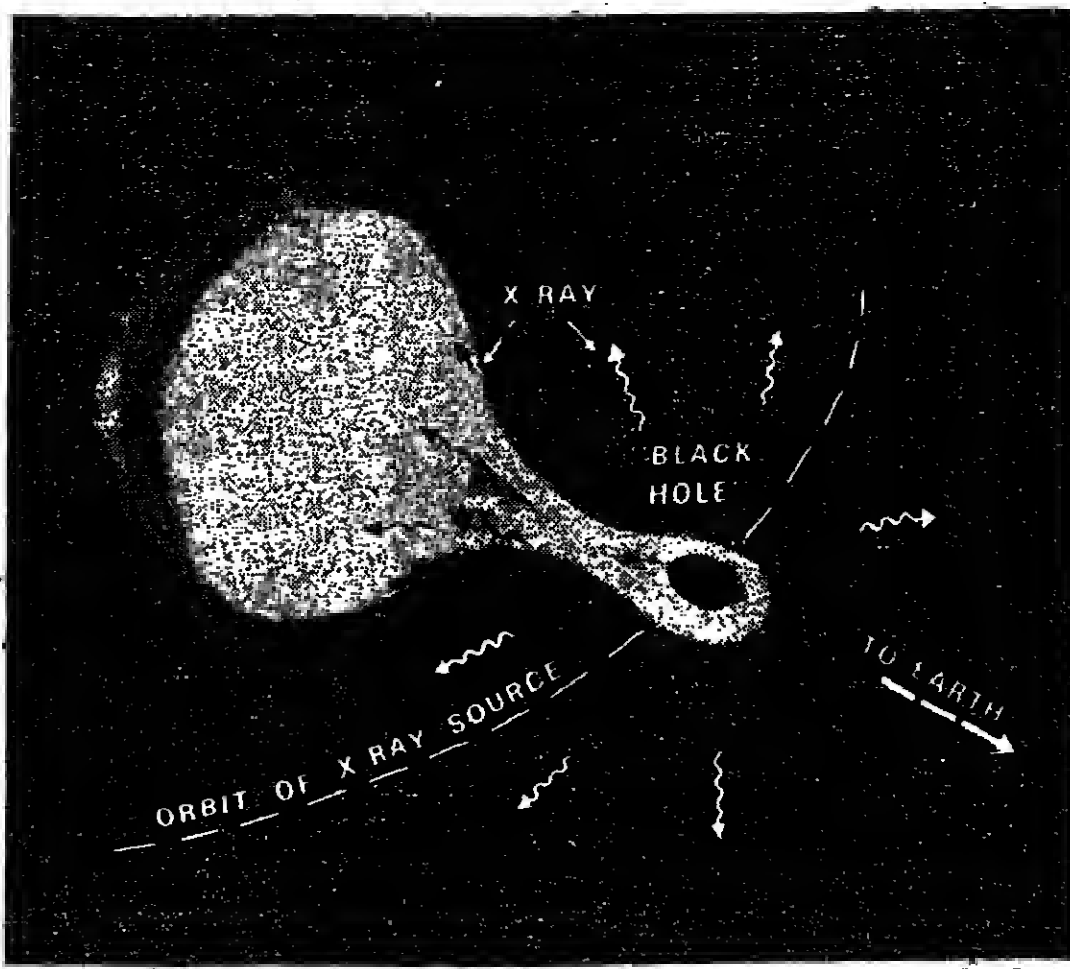
Until mid-November, the rate of immigrants from China was causing consternation. About 50,000 Chinese had crossed the border in a few months with legal exit visas, but British authorities

Quakes Shake Azores

LISBON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The first fatality from a series of earth tremors that have been rocking the Azores Islands in the Atlantic for the last 10 days was reported here today by Lusitania News Agency. A fisherman was crushed by a rockfall.

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Mysterious "black hole" star (right) about 8,000 light-years from the earth.

New Evidence After 22 Months, Pioneer-10 Reported on 'Black Holes' Nears Encounter With Jupiter

By John Noble Wilford

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP).—Three teams of astronomers say they have found evidence of a "black hole" in space—the remnant of a collapsed star with a gravitational field so great that no light can escape from it.

If the evidence proves true, it would be the first finding of an actual black hole. Until now, there has been no proof for the existence of black holes and astronomers have been eagerly hunting the first definite example of one.

A conclusive answer on the question would confirm another piece of the scientists' picture of the universe and its origins.

Using telescopes at the Lick Observatory here, two teams of University of California astronomers arrived at their conclusions separately. Reporting in the current issue of *Astrophysical Journal*, the astronomers said they found the black hole in a double star system, Cygnus X-1, more than 8,000 light years away.

"It's the best case that's been made so far for a black hole, but still not conclusive," said Dr. Jerome Kristian of Hale Observatories. He describes himself as an "ultraconservative" on the black hole issue.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration yesterday released a report on a third team, a group of scientists from University College, London, which assembled data from NASA's Orbiting Astronomical Observatory.

The British scientists said the X-ray equipment, about 400 miles above earth, had also detected evidence of the black hole in the Cygnus X-1 system.

Astronomers say a black hole is formed when a massive star dies by collapsing into itself. The resulting body is infinitely dense—its molecules are packed so incredibly close together that a spoonful would weigh a billion tons. So strong is its gravity that not only can no light escape from it—a black hole is invisible—but nearby matter is also sucked into it like a vacuum cleaner.

Companion Star In the Cygnus system, the black hole is suspected to be the companion of a very large bright star believed to be 30 times more massive than the sun. Astronomers cannot see the black hole but deduce its existence by the effects it has on the motion of the bright star.

At issue in this case was whether the visible star was really the giant body it appeared to be. Only if it could be proven to be a truly massive star would it be reasonable to assume that its partner is a black hole.

The astronomers calculated the brightness, distance and size of the visible star, and concluded that it is big enough to be associated with black hole.

Another characteristic of black holes is that, as they suck in nearby matter, X-rays are emitted. Researchers have found that there are indeed X-ray emissions from Cygnus X-1, which represent a million times more energy than the total output of the sun, although not everyone agrees about the source of the radiation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—After a 22-month, 600-million-mile voyage from earth, the first into the outer reaches of the solar system, Pioneer-10 is within 502 million miles of Jupiter and streaking in fast for man's first close-up examination of the planet that is so massive and turbulent that it is sometimes considered the stillborn twin of the sun.

The unmanned, 570-pound spacecraft is scheduled to make its closest approach to Jupiter on Dec. 3. Pioneer-10 is targeted to fly within 81,000 miles of the planet.

But already the spacecraft's instruments are sensing the "presence of the planet."

A University of Chicago charged-particle detector on Pioneer-10 is beginning to show traces of particle radiation from Jupiter, according to project officials at the Ames Research Center at Mountain View, Calif.

Picture Quality A University of Arizona imaging system has returned pictures showing distinct views of Jupiter's multicolored atmospheric belts and its mysterious Great Red Spot. The pictures, primarily tests of the system, were encouraging to the hundreds of expectant scientists.

And there were some preliminary indications that Pioneer-10 was beginning to cross into Jupiter's magnetosphere, the region where a planet's magnetic field plays an important role in all physical phenomena.

Pioneer-10 has already penetrated within the orbits of the sun and the planet were formed? Under the increasing influence of Jupiter's gravity, the spacecraft is gathering speed, now approaching at 25,000 miles an hour and expected to reach 82,000 miles an hour during the closest fly-by.

The spacecraft, launched from Cape Canaveral on March 2, 1972, carries 11 scientific instruments and all are reported to have survived the long journey in working order. Pioneer-10 was the first man-made object to fly through the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, finding it less of an obstacle course than had been feared.

Planet Barrier Cracked To Dr. James A. Van Allen of the University of Iowa, one of the project scientists, the flight of Pioneer-10 represents the "cracking of the planet barrier."

Until now, all planetary probes were aimed at Venus, Mars and the earth's moon. They were close at hand and objects of fervent speculation, both scientific and popular.

Today we are very visible and indeed together," the conference chairman, Richard Gustafson, said. "No more shall we let others annihilate us by silence."

Mr. Gustafson, head of Barnard College's Russian department, said that it was "the first conference of gay academic people in the history of civilization—without the exception, perhaps, of Plato's Academy."

The Gay Academic Union, sponsor of the conference, said that the sessions on Friday and Saturday drew about 135 students, 50 university administrative people and 165 faculty members from institutions that included San Francisco State, the University of Georgia, Yale, Wellesley

College and Johns Hopkins University.

Keynote Speaker Barbara Gittings, coordinator of the American Library Association's task force on "Gay Liberation," made the keynote speech and delivered this message to undecided homosexuals:

"Have courage... are oiling the hinges of the closet door as fast as we can."

The second speaker was Martin Duberman, a Lehman College professor, playwright and historian who disclosed his homosexuality in the book "Black Mountain College."

He said, "This conference, we hope, marks the beginning of a long march through those particular academic disciplines and those particular academic institutions with which we find ourselves affiliated."

Another speaker, Dr. Howard Brown, who made known his homosexuality even weeks ago, said: "If you were homosexual, you would understand how reassuring it feels to come to a conference like this and see hundreds of individuals like yourself."

Now a Professor Dr. Brown, a former chief of the Health Services Administration of New York City, recently became a professor of health policy at New York University.

"I've been on an almost permanent high since I came out," he told the conference, who met at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

At a news conference earlier he had described the anxiety that homosexuals experience about being discovered. He said:

"One of the purposes we hope to achieve is that being a homosexual is not a contradiction, to being an acceptable human being and a satisfactory role model."

Senate Provision Helps U.S. Press Allies on NATO Costs

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—A little-publicized amendment to the recently passed military procurement bill is proving to be an irritant to America's NATO allies but a boon to U.S. officials pressing for increased European contributions to the alliance.

The military procurement bill, signed by President Nixon last week, contains a Senate amendment requiring that U.S. troops be withdrawn from Europe in relation to the failure of NATO countries to offset the balance-of-payments deficit incurred by the United States in stationing forces.

For example, if the European allies fell short by 25 percent in offsetting the deficit during this fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1974, there would have to be a 25 percent reduction next year in the 810,000 U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe.

The payments deficit results from expenditures made by and for U.S. forces in Europe that end up as dollars held by European nations. Estimates of the size range from \$800 million to \$1.5 billion annually, depending on the accounting method used. The generally accepted "conservative" estimate of the Defense Department is \$1.5 billion.

A compromise The amendment, co-sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., and Sen. Sam Nunn, D., Ga., was originally offered as a compromise to block a more sweeping amendment by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, that would call for an immediate reduction in U.S. forces in Europe.

The administration's attitude toward the Jackson-Nunn amendment has significantly changed. After first opposing the amendment as disruptive, the Defense Department has come to regard it as a useful lever in forcing the European allies to share more of the cost of maintaining U.S. forces in Europe.

At a meeting of defense ministers of some NATO countries in The Hague earlier this month, the U.S. secretary of defense, James R. Schlesinger, was reported to have used the Jackson-Nunn amendment with considerable force to underscore that the European allies must share more of the burden of maintaining U.S. troops. The effect, according to an associate of Mr. Schlesinger, was "finally to add a certain degree of reality to our previous warning."

Congressional insistence on resolving the balance-of-payments issue was underlined in the report of a conference of members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, two groups that usually support NATO.

The report noted "the adverse impact on our balance of payments, an impact that has been especially objectionable in view of the strength of the currencies of some of our NATO allies, the recurring weaknesses of the U.S. dollar in relation to some of these currencies and the large dollar holdings accumulated in West Europe."

In the past, the United States has essentially relied on West Germany, through purchases of U.S. military equipment and U.S. Treasury bonds, to help offset the payments deficit. The United States and West Germany now are negotiating a new agreement, which they hope to conclude by the end of the year.

Under the pressure of the Jackson-Nunn amendment, the ad-

ministration is attempting to persuade other allies besides West Germany to contribute to balancing U.S. payments.

The initial reaction, according to Defense Department officials, was decidedly negative. Between the strains of rising defense budgets, increased at American urging, and the pressure of European armaments firms which want to keep business in home, almost all the NATO countries have protested that they do not have the money to make purchases from the United States or assume the cost of operating U.S. bases in Europe.

U.S.-Japanese Defense Talk Are Sought

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Senior military and civil sources in the U.S. defense establishment are urging a second dialogue with Japan on the pending anti-submarine warfare resources.

Japan's armed forces, according to qualified American officials, are responsive to U.S. pressure. But the Japanese point out that with only 1 percent of the world's gross national product devoted to defense, little of its stance can be contributed to the Japanese U.S. strategy.

The Japanese, U.S. sources phrase, now depend on the U.S. Navy for the protection of its island nation lives Japanese interest, they argue, calls for expansion of their anti-submarine warfare effort.

Anti-Submarine Warfare These sources say that, with expansion of the Soviet submarine service, anti-submarine warfare has become the primary strategic concern of all non-Communist countries.

For military planners in Washington, Tokyo and Western Europe, the Strait of Malacca, between Singapore and Sumatra, is becoming one of the most important waterways in political estimates. The Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

Stoppage of the Strait, or of its alternatives, Lombok Strait, "as any level war would be a disaster," Japan," according to one in place source.

Defense planners believe must take into account a tactical situation in which a aggressor would employ its marine fleet to interrupt international oil traffic without using ground forces.

Japan, at the moment, has destroyers and 19 frigates as principal anti-submarine weapons. The Soviet Pacific fleet deploys about 110 submarines, according to intelligence sources.

Key Question Masahiko Komaki, professor of law at Kyoto University, said Japan's defense problem light of the Nixon doctrine greater self-reliance, writes a paper published by the Institute of Strategic Studies in London. Japan must decide what to do to increase Japanese security capabilities and world's way which complements American capabilities.

Prevailing U.S. opinion is in affirmative.

The alternative, Western sources could be a unilateral force by Japan to establish sea lanes capable of protecting sea lanes.

U.S. and Japanese sources doubt whether such an effort within Japan's capability in support of a major national defense effort. There is no decision of this at present.

2-Letter Bombs Hurt Frankfurt Airport Worker

BONN, Nov. 25 (AP).—Six exploded letter bombs addressed to Israel were found after booby-trapped airmail letters opened and injured two porters at Frankfurt Airport yesterday, a Postal Ministry spokesman announced today.

Seven letters, most of them addressed to a passenger jet, delayed between 15 and 25 minutes as sealed postal bags removed. Initial checks turned up no letter bombs, an airport spokesman said.

All eight letters, including two which detonated, were addressed to Israel from the West German town, the airport spokesman said.

The spokesman said Minister Horst Ehmke has ordered tighter security measures postal employees handling letters addressed to Israel.

He said worker Ewald Lohr, who suffered serious wounds to his stomach and hip, and several others in violent explosion, was out of danger, Robert Simon, 44, served stomach wounds.

Servant-Schreiber Elect PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP).—Jacques Servant-Schreiber was re-elected president of Radical Socialist party at convention here.

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Obituaries

Sessue Hayakawa, 87, Played 'River Kwai' Camp Leader

OKYO, Nov. 25 (AP).—Sessue Hayakawa, 87, the Japanese actor who received an Academy Award nomination for his role as the camp commander in the movie "The Bridge on the River Kwai," died Friday night.

He was the 1937 movie that won him the Academy Award nomination. He was a best supporting actor, he played a Japanese Imperial officer whose duty during World War II was to build a bridge over the River Kwai in Thailand, using Allied prisoners of war as labor.

He started in "Typhoon" in 1930. Younger filmgoers knew Hayakawa as a figure of authority, for his parents' station had been established years before, in 1914, when he starred in "Typhoon" with Bessie Dore.

For some, the dark, handsome leading man was the Japanese they had ever seen. He started as a model, before moving to Hollywood's heyday, before moving to Hollywood's heyday, before moving to Hollywood's heyday.

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Sessue Hayakawa in photo taken about 1930 (top) and as he appeared in the film "The Bridge on the River Kwai" as Japanese general.

De De Pierce

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25 (AP).—De De Pierce, 68, who played the camp guard in the movie "The Bridge on the River Kwai," died Friday night.

Mr. Pierce, whose real name was Joseph de la Croix Pierce, had been a bricklayer in New Orleans until about 20 years ago, when he became blind and was forced to give up his job.

He said his wife sought to take out a living by playing in New Orleans bars, she was on the piano and he on the trumpet and the cornet.

Their success was marginal until about six years ago, when they became the "front people," or leaders, of the Preservation Hall Jazz Band, named for the auditorium in which they appeared.

Claire Dodd

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP).—Claire Dodd, 64, blonde stage and screen star of the 1930s, died Friday night.

Miss Dodd appeared with many big movie stars, including James Cagney in "Hard to Handle," Pat O'Brien in "Personality Kid," William Powell in "Lawyer Man" and Edward G. Robinson in "Red Meat."

Tracy D. Mygatt

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—Tracy D. Mygatt, 64, who had been a co-founder, with Miss Frances Witherspoon, in 1923 of the War Resisters League, died Thursday.

Miss Mygatt had been active during the years in many causes, among them universal suffrage, world government and the Women's Peace Union, of which she was secretary.

Julia Tiffany Weld

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—Julia Tiffany Weld, 86, who contributed to medical research, although she had no scientific degree, died Thursday.

Mrs. Weld was the widow of Francis Minot Weld, an investment banker, and a daughter of Louis Comfort Tiffany, art director of the Tiffany Studios, and the former Louise Wakeman Knox.

Mrs. Weld worked in medical research throughout her adult life, first in the Columbia Presbyterian Hospital and later in Cornell University Medical College, where she held a faculty appointment as a research assistant. She retired two years ago.

Pierre Ducloux

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—French composer Pierre Ducloux, 44, died here today after an undisclosed illness.

Mr. Ducloux composed a symphony and had written two operas, "La Religieuse Portugaise" (The Portuguese Nun) and "Le Voyageur" (The Traveler).

He had also written the musical score for about 200 films.

Skylab-3 Crew Prepares for Week of Projects

HOUSTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Skylab-3 astronauts repaired and tested equipment today to get ready for their first full week of scientific study of the earth, the sun and the comet Kohoutek.

Astronauts L.A. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Dr. Edward G. Gibson and Lt. Col. William R. Pogue, well-rested from their first full day of yesterday, spent today working with television and still cameras aboard their orbiting space station.

Col. Carr and Dr. Gibson removed and replaced a television monitor in the Skylab solar telescope camera control panel. The television screen, which the astronauts use to aim the telescope, went blank during the Skylab-3 mission. After repairs, Dr. Gibson reported, "The picture is superb."

The free day yesterday for the astronauts also allowed mission control time to develop procedures for managing maneuvers of the Skylab station, which has lost the use of one of its three control gyroscopes.

The gyroscope failed on Friday. Officials said nearly normal operations can be conducted with the remaining two. But it's going to take longer to make maneuvers and the station will use more control fuel.

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Restless Danish Voters Worry Main Parties

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The Danes, now being buffeted by winter winds and the rhetoric of an election campaign, have reached broad agreement on one thing—they are heading for a period of rare political turmoil.

There is a mood of disenchantment with all the old parties, and the more than five million Danes, who are among the world's wealthiest people, are complaining bitterly of political poverty and threatening to turn to maverick parties in a show of protest.

As in Sweden and Norway, the Social Democrats, who have so long dominated political life and forged strong welfare states, are in trouble. Danes, like Swedes and Norwegians, are finding the delights of social welfare just too costly.

Accordingly, in their dissatisfaction and frustration, the Danish voters appear ready to demonstrate at the polls on Dec. 4 that they have reached the limit on tax burdens. A \$12,000-a-year

man here, for example, may pay as much as 50 percent in income tax, depending on dependents and deductions.

"We don't see so good to it," said a 33-year-old engineer in a bar. "I don't mind paying my fair share, but in my case it's just too much. The politicians appear useless in stopping the trends. We just don't trust them anymore. In this election the people are thinking."

Menace of Paralysis
What are they thinking about is turning to two new political parties, which the polls now show with a surprising 25 percent of the vote. The result would be a loss of seats for each of the five political parties now in parliament and a period of virtual legislative paralysis.

One beneficiary of the mood is Mogens Glistrup, a 47-year-old lawyer who boasts that, as a millionaire, he has discovered so many loopholes that he pays no taxes. He formed the Progress party more than a year ago, pledging to abolish the income

tax system and make up the loss by trimming the bureaucracy.

"We'd abolish income tax by 1980 and have a big ceremony burning all papers in the revenue office," he said in an interview.

Another maverick is Erhard Jacobsen, who quit the Social Democratic party this month, formed his own, the Center Democrats, and finds himself with a higher standing in the polls than Mr. Glistrup. A member of parliament for 20 years and the mayor of a suburb of Copenhagen, he feels that the Social Democrats have moved too far left and he gains supporters with frequent television performances and arguments about property taxes.

By the nature of its system, Denmark has often been ruled by a coalition, either open or tacit. But with the reported strength of the two new parties, many here see nothing but chaos in future parliamentary alliances.

Another problem for the Social Democrats is their leader, Anker Jorgensen, who is respected but lacks political and administrative experience. A 51-year-old trade unionist, he became party leader last year after Jens Otto Krag resigned.

At a debate last week, the premier deftly handled questions and stressed his party's theme—"Don't gamble with your future." The problem for him and his party is that many Danes appear ready to do just that on the ground that they have little to lose.

The Danes really have few troubles," remarked Mr. Glistrup as he thumbed through the tax tables. "I do agree with many of my opponents who say a Dane's main problem is that he is eight pounds overweight. I just want to make his life better."

A Consultative Body

Australian Aborigines Choose 41-Man Representative Unit

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Aborigines throughout Australia voted yesterday for a representative group of blacks who will give their race a voice for the first time in the formalization of government decisions affecting aboriginal interests.

The 41-member committee is to advise the Department of Aboriginal Affairs on policy.

The election of the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee has been accompanied by great controversy involving blacks and whites.

Inclusion in the committee of the natives of Australia's Torres Straits Islands, and the descendants of laborers imported in the last century from various islands in the South Pacific, has antagonized both the aborigines and

the people of island blood, who are not of the same race or historical background.

So, Neville Bonner, the first and so far the only aboriginal member of the Australian Parliament, has called the election a "great farce," contending that it does not give any real power to aborigines and was "forced" on his long-suffering people by whites.

But Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, in the first radio and television broadcast ever directed to aborigines by the head of an Australian government, declared Friday night that the election was "a historic and democratic process," and part of his Labor party's program to "remove the stain from our national honor" in the past mistreatment of black Australians.

The government puts the number of aborigines at about 140,000, counting mixed bloods. According to the 1971 census, however, only about 90,000 Australians consider themselves aborigines or have more than 50 percent of aboriginal blood.

The aborigines have been encouraged by the government to concentrate in tribal reserves, mission stations or other officially sponsored settlements.

Some continue a primitive tribal existence, roaming naked in the deserts and eating lizards and grubs as well as kangaroos and other game killed with spears. Many live in shanty colonies on the fringes of drab rural towns, or in inner-city slums.

About 37,600 blacks have registered to vote in the election of the 41 members of the committee. There are 192 candidates. The winners will serve a two-year term and be paid approximately \$8,000 a year in salary, with \$3,000 to \$4,500 in travel allowances—an income beyond the dreams of most aborigines.

Aborigines, or part-aborigines, known outside their own circles are rare. Besides a few middle-class officials, performers and writers of local prominence, they include the tennis player Evonne Goolagong; Lionel Rose, former world bantamweight boxing champion, now retired; and Tony Mundine, another boxer, a top contender for the world middleweight title.

Some Portuguese liberals here say they have no answer to the often asked question: "Why do the Portuguese want so much to stay here?"

The territory, with an area of 15,000 square miles, consists in large part of poor or infertile land which is often flooded. Mangrove swamps abound, and the territory has no special strategic importance.

But Portuguese conservatives say Lisbon must keep the territory because it is part of Portugal and because giving it up would have a profound psychological impact on the continuing guerrilla conflicts in the larger territories of Angola and Mozambique in southern Africa.

Moscow Links Closer
MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union expressed full support for the underground "government" of Guinea-Bissau today and said it will take steps toward establishing diplomatic relations.

The statement was made in a communiqué—published by the Tass news agency—which was issued at the end of a week-long visit by a Guinea-Bissau delegation.

New Violence Claims 3 Lives In N. Ireland

BELFAST, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed in a fresh outbreak of violence throughout Northern Ireland in the last 24 hours.

In Belfast, an army patrol found the hooded body of a 27-year-old man, stabbed to death on a street in the Republican market area. He was believed to have been killed by the IRA.

The second victim, a 17-year-old youth, died in a hospital after being shot during a guerrilla bomb attack late yesterday on an army post in the Catholic Davis Flats district. An army marksman opened fire on the speeding car carrying the attackers and was thought to have hit the youth.

Yesterday, a land-mine explosion at Crossmaglen, near the Irish Republic border, took the life of the 20th British soldier killed in Ulster since troops were deployed in the province in the fall of 1969. In all, 908 persons have been killed in Northern Ireland since 1969.

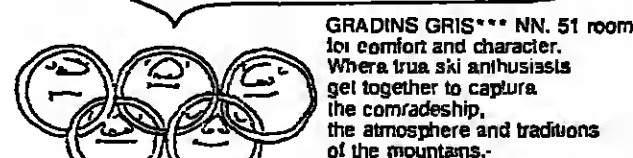
More Streets Shut To Traffic in Rome

ROME, Nov. 25 (UPI).—City officials yesterday closed another part of ancient Rome to pedestrians, banning cars from a large central area that includes the most fashionable shops.

Bicycles and baby carriages replaced bumper-to-bumper traffic in areas ranging from the Spanish Steps to the Via del Corso and the Via Condotti to the Via del Tritone.

Thousands strolled down the middle of streets that had been among the most congested in the city. Eventually all of Rome's historic center will be closed to private traffic.

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To Change Lifestyles, International Relations

The World Resources Shortage

By Lester R. Brown

WASHINGTON (WP).—As we approach the final quarter of this century, global scarcity of many important resources is emerging. The energy crisis has been occupying the headlines, but scarcity of other resources is no less apparent too.

Global consumption of every important mineral required by a modern industrial economy is increasing dramatically. Having already depleted their own reserves of critical raw materials, industrial countries are turning increasingly to nonindustrial countries for supplies. As global economic growth continues, we can only anticipate growing international competition and rising prices for supplies of many key resources.

Accelerating world price rises and frequent shortages of forest products—lumber, fuel and newsprint—are arising from the fact that the earth is gradually being deforested.

Shortages of natural fibers, principally cotton and wool, are helping to drive up clothing prices. In the past, scarcity of natural fibers has been offset easily by increased production of man-made fibers. However, the rising cost of petroleum—a basic raw material for the synthesis of fibers—has severely reduced that possibility.

Supply Outstripped

Skyrocketing food prices in 1973 resulted in part from a disturbing long-term trend: the global demand for foodstuffs generated both by population growth and affluence is gradually outstripping the productive capacity of the world's farmers and fishermen.

Food scarcity is being accentuated by energy scarcity. Energy is an important cost in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers, and the primary raw material for the production of crucial nitrogen fertilizer is natural gas. High-yield agriculture in Western Europe, Japan and the Midwestern United States depends upon the intensive use of energy.

In many nations, population growth and economic growth are rapidly increasing the demand for land suitable for living space and commercial purposes. The result has been soaring land prices. Recreational, industrial and residential uses are reducing the land available for food production—a dangerous trend in a food-short world which has little unused arable land.

One essential resource which is beginning to constrain the expansion of both agricultural and industrial activity in substantial areas of the world is the availability of fresh water. Within agriculture, it is now the principal constraint on the spread of the new high-yielding dwarf wheats in countries ranging from Mexico to Afghanistan. It is hamstringing Soviet efforts to meet expanding domestic demand for livestock products.

In many nations, we are seeing growing pressures on another resource on which economic activity depends: waste absorptive capacity. Increases in the incidence of environmentally induced illnesses, the change in oxygen content of lakes and a lengthening list of species threatened with extinction are among the symptoms.

The scarcity characterizing the world market for many important commodities in the early 1970s must not be viewed as a historical accident or a temporary situation which will shortly vanish. It is the product of continuing exponential economic growth within the physical constraints of a finite, rather small planet. And if we are to deal with this problem, we must create new mechanisms of global cooperation, such as a world food reserve and international management of ocean fisheries.

We are, in fact, seeing a domino effect of resource scarcity in operation. A shortage of fresh water with which to restore levelled areas holds down the strain of coal extraction, adding pressures not only on available coal supplies but on all other energy resources as well. A fall-off in the growth of the world fish catch raises global demand for soybeans in order to produce substitute protein products such as poultry. A scarcity of cotton pulls production into cotton production, intensifying the protein shortage. The list of such extended chains or networks of resource interdependence is long.

Economists traditionally have regarded substitution as the panacea for scarcity of a particular resource. In today's world, however, the opportunities for substitution frequently insure only that scarcity is contagious.

These are not merely national scarcities affecting a particular country or group of countries; they are global scarcities. Countries throughout the world are dependent on common supplies of petroleum, soybeans, marine protein, copper and natural fibers. As the global economy has become more integrated, as a result of growing monetary interdependence and rapidly expanding international trade, it has become exceedingly difficult for individ-

ual countries to isolate themselves from scarcities elsewhere.

The United States, historically blessed with relative self-sufficiency of resources, is experiencing a growing dependence on imported minerals, closely paralleling that for energy. Of the 13 basic raw materials required by a modern economy, the United States in 1970 was dependent on imports for more than half of its supplies of six. By 1985, it is projected to be primarily dependent on imports for supplies of nine of the 13 basic raw materials, including three major ones: bauxite, iron ore and tin.

In no areas has American interdependence with the world been demonstrated more dramatically than with food. If there is any area in which the U.S. economy was believed to be invulnerable, it was its capacity to provide an adequate supply of low-cost food for American consumers. But at present, American consumers find that they must share food scarcity with consumers in other countries, most importantly those in the Soviet Union. The United States could have avoided the politically painful food price rises of early 1973 by restricting farm exports, but unfortunately an adequate U.S. energy supply is dependent on expanded farm exports to pay the rapidly rising import bill.

The international consequences of the growing common dependence on geographically concentrated, and often increasingly scarce, global resources deserve far more attention than they have thus far received.

Resource scarcities are altering the economic and political relationships among countries, changing the relative position and influence of countries in the international hierarchy. A given country may find its position abruptly strengthened in one sector of economic activity and weakened in another.

World food scarcity has greatly improved the terms on which the United States makes foodstuffs available to the rest of the world. But its negotiating position in the world energy economy has deteriorated sharply. The converse is true for the Soviet Union, which is highly vulnerable in food but in a much better position with energy, which it produces in surplus. Efforts by individual countries to expand their share of global output, employment and wealth are taking new forms. Linkages between global scarcities and internal policies affecting economic growth, inflation and employment are becoming both more numerous and more direct. Strains on the international political fabric are increasing. Cooperation among countries is needed in spheres of activity where none was needed before.

Since World War II, the overriding objective of national trade policies has been that of expanded access to markets abroad for exports. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was created specifically

with this in mind. Five successive rounds of GATT negotiations since World War II have steadily reduced tariff barriers, as evidenced by the healthy growth in world trade throughout the post-war period.

Access Is Issue

Scarcity is now bringing the other side of the international trade coin, the question of access to supplies, to the fore. Highlighting this question is the disturbing tendency for countries to limit exports of raw materials. Countries are limiting exports to cope better with internal inflationary pressures, to extend the foreign exchange-earning lifetime of a nonrenewable resource, to increase the share of indigenous processing, to improve export terms and to take advantage of anticipated future price rises.

Countries with nonrenewable resources such as petroleum and minerals are beginning to ask themselves at what rate they want to exploit their resources. Historically, when potential supplies almost always exceeded prospective demand and supplier countries were eager to maximize exports, this issue was seldom raised. But today it is a much more complex issue.

Should the growth in world demand determine the rate at which a given resource is exploited or should it be determined by some longer-term internal development strategy, which might argue for a much slower rate of exploitation and lower level of exports?

What should determine the rate at which Venezuela's remaining oil reserves are exploited, or the longer-term foreign exchange needs or the short-term consumption needs of the United States? The former may argue for a much lower level of petroleum production and export than the latter.

Exports of scarce commodities are being banned or restricted by a number of countries in order to cope with internal inflationary pressures. Brazil has limited the export of beef in 1973 to levels 30 percent below the corresponding month in 1972. Thailand, a leading world supplier of rice, has banned exports in order to prevent inordinate price rises in its national food staple. The United States severely limited the export of soybeans this summer (the controls subsequently were lifted) and it is virtually the sole supplier of this critical protein resource to the rest of the world.

As lumber prices soar within the United States, a leading exporter of forest products, it is attempting to negotiate a voluntary quota for Japan on its imports of U.S. forest products. This represents a dramatic turnaround in U.S.-Japan trade relationships, where the focus over the last decade has been on the negotiation of voluntary quotas with the Japanese to limit their exports of textiles and steel to the United States. Under what condi-

tions should a country be permitted to use trade policy, in effect, to export inflation?

Should a country be permitted to deny others access to an indigenous raw material of which it is the principal global supplier? We must begin to at least ask the question of how to cope with export throughout the world. Many developing countries see the improved market outlook for raw materials as an opportunity to substitute exports of semi-processed or processed raw materials for those of raw materials per se. They wish to abandon the "rawness" role they have traditionally occupied in the world economy. Perhaps the best single example to date of the exercise of newly acquired bargaining power is an agreement between Japan and Turkey, wherein Japan has agreed to build a 50,000-ton-a-year ferrochrome alloy plant in Turkey in exchange for agreement to supply a million tons of chrome or over the next 11 years.

If the Shah of Iran gets his way, more and more of the oil leaving Iran will be refined rather than crude oil. Argentina, Brazil and India are taking advantage of the global scarcity of cattle hides by restricting or banning exports, thus furthering development of their domestic leather goods industry. In effect, they hope to shift the geographic focus of the leather goods export industry from Italy and Japan to the Southern Hemisphere.

Indonesia is combining its favorable resource situation with mounting Japanese fears of pollution at home to persuade Japanese firms investing in mineral extraction to ship processed ore rather than crude ore to Japan.

Four countries eager to acquire snakeheads, and the jobs which they bring, are likely to view their unused or underused waste absorptive capacities as a resource to be exploited in international economic competition, much like mineral reserves or fertile farmland.

Weaker Position

The response of investors to pollution differentials among countries in some ways parallels that of wage differentials. In effect, firms are beginning to locate pollution-intensive phases of their operations in countries with low pollution levels, much as they have located labor-intensive aspects of their operations in low-wage countries. In low-wage countries, most prominently Mexico, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea over the last decade.

As the industrial countries turn increasingly to nonindustrial countries for raw materials, their negotiating position is likely to weaken over time, altering the terms on which these raw materials are made available.

In the wake of the extraordinarily successful, highly visible collective bargaining by petroleum exporters over the last few years, the possibility of col-

lective bargaining by suppliers of other raw materials is being viewed with more than ordinary interest. For them it is a tantalizing model. The prospects for successful collective negotiation by raw material exporters are influenced by a number of factors, including the number of suppliers, the ability and willingness to restrict supply, the availability of possible substitutes, alternative sources of foreign exchange earnings for the supplier and the possibility for collective bargaining by importing countries.

Efforts to bargain collectively fall far more often than they succeed, but often a convergence of special circumstances can give the exporting countries the leverage to alter the terms on which a given raw material is made available. A prolonged strike in the mining or transport sector and interference with global transport arteries such as blockage of the Suez Canal or the severing of a strategic rail or pipeline linking a major supplier with world markets, are but two of the events which can combine to strengthen inadvertently the hands of exporting countries.

One of the necessary, though far from sufficient, requisites for effective collective bargaining is that a relatively small number of countries control most of the exportable supplies. Four poor countries—Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire—supply most of the world's exportable surplus of copper. Three others—Malaysia, Bolivia and Thailand—account for 70 percent of all the entering international trade channels. Australia, Mexico and Peru account for 80 percent of the exportable supply of lead. Cuba and New Caledonia have well over half of the world's known reserves of nickel. Known reserves of cobalt are concentrated in Zaire, Cuba, New Caledonia and parts of Africa.

Exportable protein feedstuffs are concentrated in even fewer countries. One country, Peru, supplies most of the fish meal entering the world market.

Exportable supplies of cereals are controlled by a few countries. North American dominance of cereals exports, both feedgrains and feedgrains, is even greater than Middle Eastern dominance in energy. Not only is the United States the leading supplier of wheat and feedgrains, but it is now the leading exporter of rice as well. The world is more dependent on North American food supplies than ever.

Suppliers of some raw materials are certain to attempt to emulate the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The four copper exporting countries are already doing so. There is concern within the aluminum industry that the politics of petroleum are becoming the politics of bauxite. Coffee exporters are beginning to bargain collectively as a group whereas in the past they were dependent on the willingness of the importing countries to support prices of coffee.

While some poorer nations may be benefiting handsomely from re-



source shortages, others may suffer greatly. Global resource scarcity could threaten future economic progress in those countries which are densely populated and not blessed with any of the critical raw materials the rest of the world needs.

For example, a 40 percent rise in the world market price of petroleum and cereals could bring economic development to a near standstill in those poor countries dependent on imports of both. The foreign assistance needs of resource-rich Indonesia, Algeria or Brazil no longer can be considered in the same light as those of Bangladesh, India or Colombia.

Global resource scarcities impinge heavily on economic and political relationships among countries, in part because they affect so directly the living conditions within a given country. They affect the very lifestyles of people, their dietary habits, their mode of transportation. The level of protein intake in the Soviet Union and Japan are directly affected by U.S. farm export policy. The size of automobiles in the

United States is inevitably affected by production decisions of Middle Eastern oil countries. It is this dimension of global resource scarcity that makes the terms of access to needed resources such a politically sensitive issue.

Lifestyle Shift

As global resource scarcity makes itself felt within the United States, it is generating a need to modify lifestyles. As long as the resources consumed within the United States are largely indigenous, how much was consumed was largely an internal matter, but as these resources come more and more from abroad, others will have some say over the rate and terms on which they are consumed.

Many of the technologies embodied in the U.S. economy evolved in a situation of resource abundance, of seemingly unlimited supplies of energy, land and water. The time has now come to re-examine these technologies in light of the growing resource scarcity. For example, the time may have come to redesign the transportation system, imposing limits on the size of automobiles and investing more in urban mass transit and less in interstate highways and urban thoroughways.

A similar situation exists with food. Claims on world food resources by the average American are nearly five times as great as those of the average Indian, Nigerian or Colombian. Whether Americans can continue to consume ever more animal protein in a protein-scarce world, as existing economic projections indicate they intend to, is now problematic. It may become necessary for both economic and ecological reasons, to begin to substitute high-quality vegetable protein for animal protein, much as vegetable oils have been substituted for animal fats over the last generation.

Coping with scarcity of some resources calls for specific new modes of international cooperation. Growing food scarcity is one such need. While world grain reserves now far below the desirable working level, and killed crop in the United States rapidly disappearing, a major stabilizing influence on world food prices has been lost. Under these circumstances, an internationally managed world food reserve becomes highly desirable as a counter to the threat of famine and as a source of assurance and security to consumers everywhere, including the United States.

In some instances, such as in world fisheries, the failure to cooperate could leave all involved worse off. Unless an institutional framework can be created within which to cooperatively manage oceanic fisheries, we must face the prospect of depleted stocks, declining catch and soaring sea-food prices. It is in this context that consumers have a direct stake in the forthcoming UN-sponsored Law of the Sea Conference.

Advancing technology has brought us to the point where national efforts to expand the supply of fresh water through river diversion or alteration of rainfall patterns may have international impact. It is not global consumption. Under these circumstances, we need

to think seriously of creating a supranational institution to regulate national interventions in the hydrological cycle. What should a country be permitted to do with its rainfall at the expense of another, if at all? Should individual countries be permitted to divert river flows, deforest on a scale which will affect the global climatic system?

Scarcity, manifested in rising prices and intensified competition among countries for access to and control of resources, make continuing global population growth a much more obvious threat to the future well-being and security of people everywhere than it is today.

One of the inevitable consequences of scarcity and, most importantly, the realization that it may not be temporary, is growing doubt as to whether the currently projected world population of 6.5 billion by the end of the century will be considered tolerable. This in turn may lead to a new urgency for putting on the demographic brakes. The UN-sponsored World Population Conference, now scheduled for Bucharest in August, 1974, and the world population plan of action it is intended to produce.

The supply position of various materials undoubtedly will improve from time to time in the years ahead, but overall the prospect is for continuing scarcity. Over the longer term, technological breakthroughs may dramatically improve the supply situation. The energy crisis may, on day disappear, but a technological breakthrough which might permit this, such as the harnessing of fusion power, is not likely to have an impact before 1990 at best. Advances in the technology of fish farming may some day permit growth in the supply of cultivated fish to offset the inevitable decline in growth in the oceanic catch. But progress on this scale almost certainly will be reserved for some point beyond the current decade. If it comes at all, and so it is with all too many resources plagued by global scarcity.

How to cope with global scarcity must be recognized as a global problem. The temptation at the governmental level will always be to act in the national interest narrowly defined, and against other countries for inflationary economic stagnation, rising unemployment or other ill-effects from scarcity. All too often, the will be tempted to use trade and monetary policy to export inflation and unemployment.

We decide ourselves if we think the years ahead will be an era of international relations. At best, they will be troubled ones. The complex economic and political relationships which must be resolved, one way or another, will place great strains on the international political fabric. At issue is whether we can create a workable world order in an increasingly interdependent world.

The writer, a senior fellow on the Overseas Development Council, is a former Agriculture Department official and the author of "Seeds of Change" and "World Without Borders." He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Francois-Xavier Ortoli: The Common Market's Peacemaker

By Paul Kemezis

BRUSSELS (NYT).—In October, at the start of the Arab oil boycott against the Netherlands, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, president of the Common Market Commission, confidently predicted that the other eight nations of the European Economic Community would show their solidarity with the Dutch in the energy supply question.

But up to now this has not happened, causing acute embarrassment for the 13-man, Brussels-based commission. During 1973, the supranational body has tried to ease the Nine into a common energy policy, but when the crisis broke, the weak fabric already in place did not hold.

A system set up in May to coordinate emergency fuel-saving measures among the Nine was ignored although many member countries have taken individual steps to cut oil use.

No Policy

Commission suggestions to centralize information on oil stocks and imports and to create a communitywide licensing system have also been shunned aside.

"When we are asked why there is no common energy policy," says Henri Simonet, commission member in charge of energy, "we say it's not our fault. Our job is to think up solutions and make proposals. It's up to the Council of Ministers (of the nine governments) to make decisions."

Since the crisis broke, the member governments have sought to solve the oil problem by making diplomatic overtures to the Arabs. They have avoided any overt action to coordinate domestic oil policies, fearing the Arabs might take it as a threat.

The Netherlands, the only member under full boycott, reluctantly accepted this policy at first. But as the crisis has deepened, an edgy Dutch government has repeatedly demanded prom-

ises from its eight partners that they will share oil once the two-month reserves of the Netherlands run out.

Dutch Threat

The Dutch say that if the others block oil exports to the Netherlands, which is illegal anyway under Common Market rules, they will be forced to stop exports of North Sea natural gas to their partners.

This has made the crisis a highly politicized issue and Brussels now believe some sort of package deal is in preparation to break the deadlock.

In one hypothesis, sharing oil with the Netherlands could be tied to French demands of support for a French uranium enrichment plant and demands by other members on regional aid.

Unless the Arab boycott is lifted, diplomatic sources believe some sort of supply guarantee will have to be given to the Dutch during the Common Market summit Dec. 14 and 15 in Copenhagen.

Says Mr. Simonet: "If the summit doesn't come to a community accord on oil, it will show a powerlessness which will have profound consequences."

Mr. Simonet is hopeful that the crisis might shock the member countries into giving the commission real coordinating powers in energy policy for the future.

Nevertheless, the fact that this crisis has not been handled through normal channels is a severe disappointment for the Ortoli commission.

Mr. Ortoli, 48, a pragmatic Corsican, has displayed high managerial skills in shaping the 13-man group into a dynamic unit since it took office last January.

Political Flair

Coming from the post of French Science Minister, Mr. Ortoli has also shown a political flair by forging compromises be-



Francois-Xavier Ortoli

tween the nine governments on vital issues and inserting himself as an informal go-between among Europe's top statesmen.

This political sense also pervades the commission which contains six former government ministers. "The men at the top of the commission understand the political situation," said one American diplomat talking about the oil crisis. "It's the people lower down who are almost ready to quit."

Peacemaker

On Mr. Ortoli's iron insistence, the commission members make realistic proposals after consultation with the governments, and then they band together to push the plans through.

This has made it the most effective commission in the European Economic Community's 15-year history. It is also the most hard-working because of Mr. Ortoli's insistence that commissioners attend all meetings and set to work on time.

Taking advantage of his close

personal links with President Pompidou, Mr. Ortoli acts as a sort of roving peacemaker in the Common Market's squabbles. In August, for example, he was helpful in persuading an edgy French government that West Germany was not about to quit the Common Market. Last month he traveled to London and Dublin seeking to create a compromise with France on the key issue of aid to depressed regions. This behind-the-scenes activity is in contrast with the approach of his predecessors, especially Sicco Mansholt, who sought to influence governments with idealistic statements with little effect.

Though there are complaints that Mr. Ortoli inevitably supports the French position during debates within the commission, revealing his Gaullist background, he has always accepted the majority decision as final and defended it ably, especially against attacks from French ministers.

Big Test

The real test of how effective the Ortoli commission has been will come in December when the governments must decide on key policies using the proposals drawn up by the commission during the year as a basis.

The main plans in question are a new regional-aid program that is strongly supported by Britain, Ireland and Italy, and a move to ward closer economic cooperation.

Both must be decided by Dec. 31, according to deadlines set by the Nine themselves at the October, 1972, summit in Paris.

Born in Ajaccio, Corsica, Mr. Ortoli spent his youth in Indochina, where his father was a colonial administrator. Close sides as an Asian influence in the Ortoli style: modesty, patience, absolute discretion and a well-camouflaged stubborn streak.

But there are also some drawbacks. Mr. Ortoli is timid and nervous in public and sometimes hesitates too long before making major decisions.

After fighting in Asia during World War II, Mr. Ortoli breezed through France's prestigious Ecole Nationale d'Administration, graduating with the coveted rank of inspecteur des finances. He entered the Economics Ministry in 1952 and was involved in the negotiations in 1957 leading to the founding of the Common Market.

Brussels Job

The next year he landed a top job in the Common Market's bureaucracy in Brussels as director general responsible for eliminating the tariff barriers between the member countries.

Returning to Paris in 1962, he became executive assistant of the then newly appointed Premier Pompidou. After five years in close touch with the future president and trouble-shooting in the field of economic planning and labor relations, Mr. Ortoli began his ministerial career with the housing portfolio.

During the uprising by students and workers that paralyzed France in 1968, he rose quickly through the Education Ministry to economics and finance. In 1969 he settled down in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Scientific Research, where he stimulated high technology industries, contributing to the recent French economic resurgence, especially in computers.

Though he has few close friends, Mr. Ortoli is warm in private relations. For example, he insists on using the informal "tu" when talking to fellow commissioners.

Mr. Ortoli prefers a simple life. During vacations he and his family—the is married to the former Yvonne Calbérac and has four children—retire to a cottage on a secluded Corsican beach. Old Europeans recall that as a young director general he would spin a Common Market limousine and drive his small Citroën to work each day.

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King Oil

Not all the leaders of the Arab states will meet by the sea today near Algiers to talk about their collective future. Iraq and Libya want war with Israel; Jordan is unhappy about the prospect of an independent Palestinian state that would hold territory it claims. And, doubtless, there will be other differences among the members of the Arab League. But none of this can obscure the fact that the Arabs have succeeded in making a deeper impression upon the world at large than when their horsemen first burst out of the desert to proclaim that God is God, and Mohammed is his prophet. Arab oil has thus far been the most successful political weapon of any commodity in recorded history. Never has the withholding of one product created such dramatic effects as the Arab oil boycott—partial and selective though it may be.

Moreover, the oil states that have applied this leverage at a critical moment in a mounting global energy crisis are relatively invulnerable to countermeasures. Petroleum at the source is far easier to destroy than to seize by force, and the refusal to supply goods to the Arab lands could lead to consequences far more drastic for those taking such action than those against whom the action is directed. Meanwhile, the United States is being subjected to frictions with its allies in Europe and Asia, and they, in turn, confront economic and political strains for which they are ill-prepared.

For the long haul, it is doubtless necessary for all industrial states to make revolutionary adjustments to a crisis which has only been precipitated by Arab action; to lessen their dependence upon a single and rapidly diminishing source of energy. That these adjustments must come may temper the historic impact of King Oil's emergence as a major political figure. It should also give the Arab leaders reason to consider seriously the short-term implications of their decisions in Algeria.

That the moderates among them are aware of this is apparent from the absence of radicals from Libya and Iraq. Very large modifications in the borders resulting from the 1967 war are inevitable; that has long been accepted by most of Europe, and by America as well. But the existence of Israel as an independent, viable state is something to which most of the world, and the UN as an institution, is committed.

To reconcile these two positions is not impossible—in fact, it is essential. Any other course would leave the whole world with a legacy of economic and political confusions that would benefit no one. It is necessary to make of oil a constitutional monarch, aware of his responsibilities as well as his power—and of the fact that he must soon share that power with other sources of energy, and see it restricted by practices which recognize that petroleum is far from inexhaustible. King Oil has won some battles—he must now be enlisted in the service of a durable peace.

Breakthrough in Ulster

Is it peace at last for Northern Ireland? British Minister William Whitelaw, who engineered the historic agreement under which Protestants and Catholics will share governing power over the province for the first time, wisely prefers to speak of "a start and a good start," and to warn of "a very long way to go" before one can be sure that this effort will succeed.

Whether the new system is able to endure, Mr. Whitelaw has wrought a near-miracle just in achieving agreement, on the makeup of the executive body, between the leader of the predominantly Protestant Unionist party, which dominated Ulster politics for half a century, and the chief spokesman for the 500,000-strong Catholic minority. It is a tremendous personal achievement for the patient, unflappable Mr. Whitelaw that casts him as a potential party leader and prime minister.

There is credit for all concerned with the negotiations, including the government of the Irish Republic, along with the British government and the small Alliance party, which helped build a bridge between the Unionists and the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party, and will participate in the coalition. The political courage shown by leaders of the two major coalition partners, not to mention their physical courage in the face of constant threats by Protestant and Catholic extremists alike, augurs well for Ulster's future.

Brian Faulkner, the last Northern Ireland prime minister before Britain imposed direct

rule twenty months ago, was the only major Protestant leader willing to share power with Catholics in an effort to build a viable system. He won approval of his Unionist party for this course by the narrowest of margins, and he must still sustain bitter attacks from Protestant leaders bent on wrecking the new executive.

In return for gaining Catholics their first share of provincial power, Gerard Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor party, gave up a demand for parity with the Unionists on the 11-member executive, accepting four posts to six for Mr. Faulkner. Mr. Fitt and his colleagues stood up courageously against the murderous Irish Republican Army Provisionals, however, even as Mr. Faulkner had done with Protestant terrorist organizations.

The next step in Mr. Whitelaw's program will be a meeting of executive leaders, including Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Fitt, with British and Irish Republic representatives to consider formation of a Council of Ireland, the first official all-Irish body to be constituted since partition a half-century ago. Dublin and the Ulster Catholics hope the Council may evolve slowly into an all-Ireland government; but Mr. Faulkner cannot yet accept such a goal.

Genuine peace is not yet at hand in Ulster, but after four years of sectarian strife that has claimed more than 900 lives, an intelligent compromise has been painfully negotiated that points toward a better tomorrow for the long-suffering province.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Finlandization'

The long, hard road democratic Finland has had to pursue to obtain Moscow's acquiescence to new trade links with the nine-nation Common Market illustrates the kind of Soviet pressure known as "Finlandization."

Right up to the final moment, when Finland's parliament overwhelmingly ratified the agreement with the Nine providing for virtual free trade in industrial products, the Finnish Communists fought the move and, as the only opponents, voted as a bloc against it.

Finland earns its way in the world by selling wood, pulp, paper and other products to West Europe. Britain is its biggest market, followed by West Germany and Sweden. With Britain's entry, the Common Market alone now buys fully two-thirds of Finland's exports. Despite this dependence—or, perhaps, because of it—Finland's efforts to protect its sales, and its economic future, have met repeated Soviet resistance.

During two years of negotiation with the Common Market, Moscow was kept informed. Yet, when the time came to sign the agreement in July, 1972, along with six other nonmember countries, Finland was forced to hold back pending further consultations with Moscow.

Soviet pressure was denied by both Moscow and Helsinki, but it was ultimately revealed that there had been a significant secret conversation between Soviet Communist Sec-

retary Brezhnev and President Kekkonen of Finland at Brezhnev's dacha outside of Moscow in August, 1972. Mr. Brezhnev took strong exception to the agreement, charging that it altered Finland's neutrality and allied Finland politically with the European Community. The consultations continued and Finland's signature, delayed for 15 months, finally was accompanied by a Finnish declaration that the agreement would be abrogated if it interfered with Finland's neutrality or its special relationship with Moscow under the 1948 Finno-Russian friendship treaty.

Meanwhile, Finland felt constrained to negotiate an agreement with Comecon, pledging itself to expand trade with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. More important, the Finnish Constitution was "re-interpreted" to call off the next presidential election and enable parliament to extend President Kekkonen's third six-year term by four years, starting next March.

In the quiet, behind-the-scenes way in which Moscow influences Finnish events, it had been made clear that the Kremlin would accept Finland's agreement with the Common Market only if given reassurance against a change in foreign policy by Mr. Kekkonen's continuance in office.

Fear of Soviet attack has faded with détente, but as Foreign Minister Jobert of France made clear again a few days ago, fear of "Finlandization" has been kept alive by Soviet policy in Europe and elsewhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

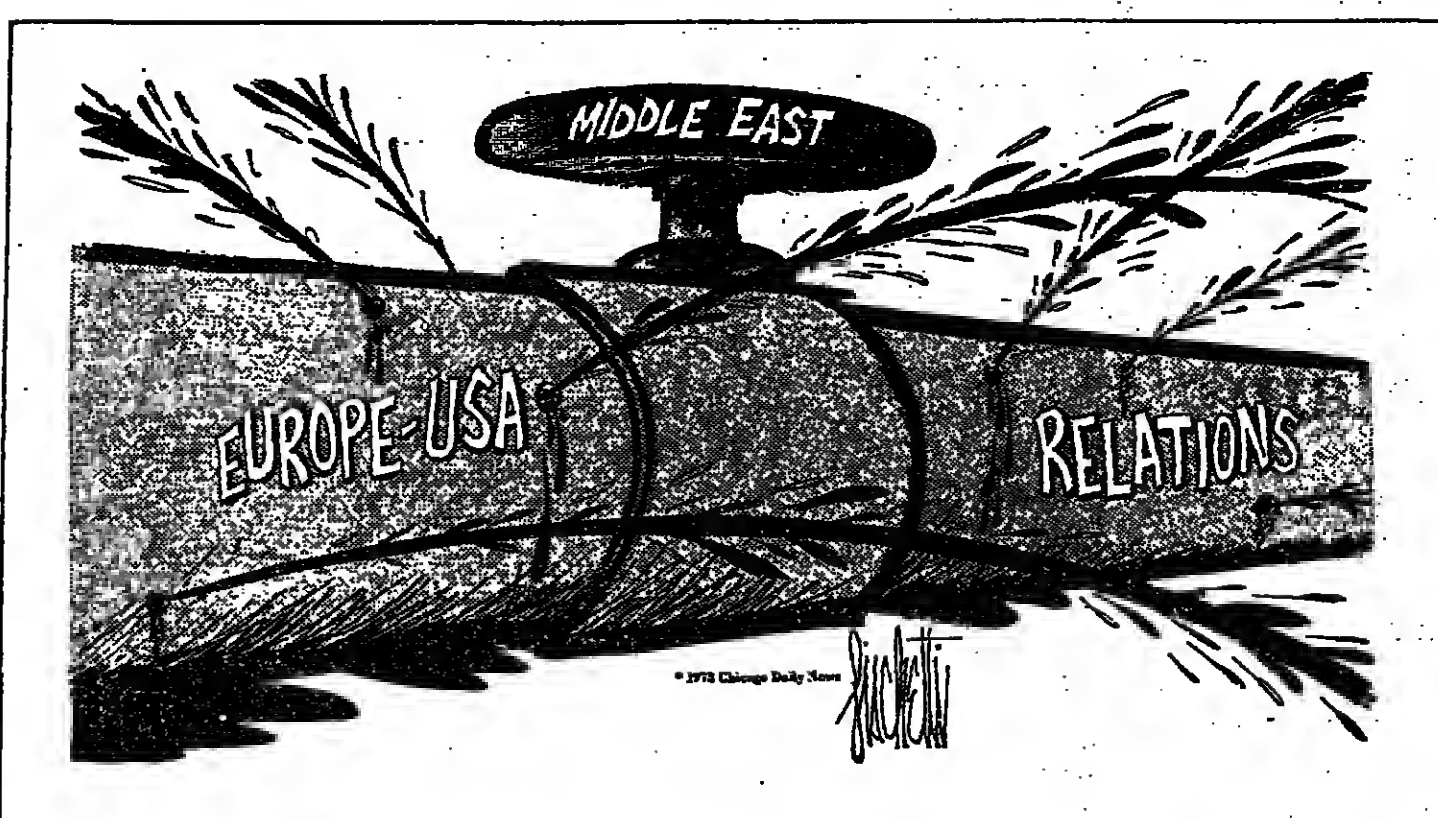
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

November 26, 1898.
PHILADELPHIA—Leaders of society here, having come to the conclusion that fashionable women need more sleep, have arranged a meeting to inaugurate earlier hours for stopping dances. They want dancing to begin at nine p.m. instead of eleven p.m., so that the girls will retain their fresh complexions. With the new rule, the length of the dances will be the same, only they will now end earlier.

November 26, 1923.
NEW YORK—Bandits who specialize in luring taxicab chauffeurs to take them to isolated places and then rob them of their valuables have been operating so successfully in midtown Manhattan that special detective squads have been formed to deal with the situation. It will not be easy for the new squad to make the streets and roads safe again, for with so much crime, the police are overworked.



The U.S. People: A Time for Decision

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At some point the American people are probably going to have to think about the consequences of indecision: about not being able to resolve the Nixon question, not being able either to believe in him or to get rid of him.

There are many problems in life, of course, that we cannot solve but have to learn to live with. Like booze or the Russians, but this isn't one of them, and it may be that trifling helplessly with Mr. Nixon for three long years may hurt our confidence in ourselves and our institutions more than anything else.

For over ten years now, the American people have been sunk in a war they thought they could neither win nor end. They have been battered by racial troubles, by street demonstrations, by inflation, rising prices, a devalued dollar, trade deficits, balance of trade problems, the danger and stupor of dope, and a lot of other things—including what to do about the kids that troubled them but seemed beyond their control.

Watergate and all its attendant scandals were merely the latest chapter in this disillusioning American story, and for a while the people couldn't believe it and then couldn't ignore it and were angry about it, but now they are reading again into a kind of protective feeble cynicism.

The Trend

All this is understandable but sad, for when we think of ourselves as a self-governing people, we are supposed to mean precisely that, and if we do not govern ourselves but evade decisions because they are hard, the chances are that things will get worse, as with a sick man who will not face a necessary operation.

In a few days, the country will be celebrating the anniversary of the Bill of Rights, or rather, we probably won't be celebrating it, having forgotten what it means, but for guidance to the deepest questions of our time it is still a useful document.

It didn't say we were going to have things easy. It didn't put the government above the people, but the people above the government. The Founding Fathers said the people had certain "unalienable" rights which came not from their politicians but from their creator, and as Jefferson said in his first inaugural address, "To violate them would be oppression."

"The fundamental question which faces us everywhere and in many forms," Walter Lippmann wrote long ago, "has to do with the nature of man, and most

precisely, it is whether adult men and women are to be regarded as having that freedom of will which makes them personally responsible for their conduct."

Lippmann went beyond the question of personal responsibility and argued that the people were ultimately accountable for the conduct of their government, not only at the next election, and that their failure to defend the rights and principles they inherited would weaken both them and the nation.

Responsibility

This is not to say that the American people are responsible for the White House flounders or all the crimes, conspiracies, burglaries, extortions, forgeries, deceptions or payoffs of the Watergate scandals. Nor should they take it on themselves to try to replace their representatives in the impeachment process, but it does suggest that they have a responsibility to petition the government for a redress of their

grievances and for the establishment of leaders and procedures they can trust.

There is now obviously some confusion in America about all this. The debate in the country is centering on whether we are being fair to Mr. Nixon instead of whether we are being fair to the America, which is not the same thing. Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman had to go, not because they had lost the confidence of the President, but because they had lost the confidence of almost everybody else.

Spino Agnew had to go because he fiddled with his income tax and got some free liquor and groceries, but Mr. Nixon fiddled with our freedom, ran a war in Cambodia without the consent of the Congress and deceived the American people about it, established a secret police in the White House, and picked the clumsiest bunch of amateurs that ever tried to impose their bad judgments on the government of the United States.

You can excuse this all you like, and admire the President's guts for fighting for his life, which is fair enough, but some things you cannot do. You cannot restore enough confidence and trust in enough people to enable the President to preside over ambiguous politics which in the end have to be taken on faith in the integrity and judgment of the President.

And you cannot avoid the consequences of three more years of indecision. Not to decide this question is one way of deciding it, and assuring that the doubts and frustrations and cynicism of the people—particularly the rising generation—go on.

The House will not impeach and the Senate will not sit in judgment on the case unless they are forced to act by public opinion. But the evidence "at this point in time," as the Watergate boys say, is that the people are tired and bored with the whole thing, and this is the President's hope and the nation's problem.

Chinese Crime and Punishment

By C. L. Sulzberger

PEKING—Many things openly discussed in other societies are considered indiscreet here and one taboo subject is crime and punishment. When I asked Chu Mu-chih, a member of the Communist Central Committee and head of Hsinhua, the New China News Agency, how crime was reported in the press, he replied: "Generally we don't report such things because they are not in the mainstream of life."

He did not, however, pretend that malefaction was secret. He said: "We let the people know about such cases by other methods. In our country, if there is a serious criminal case it is not just a police matter. The masses take part in investigating it. A court, when making judgment, explains its views to the people and they explain their reactions. We do not have a jury system. In major cases the public sometimes puts out public notices."

Mr. Chu said that treason, murder, "serious arson and serious rape" were punishable by death "but our system is to kill as little as possible. We cannot yet do away with capital punishment. Generally executions are by shooting."

"But there are two kinds of treatment: one is immediate execution because the people are disgusted by a crime; the other is sentencing to death but postponement of execution for one

or two years. If the criminal acts well and reforms, sentence is remitted."

In northern Shensi province, I asked Tu Chin-cheng of the Yenan revolutionary committee if he had a criminal problem. He said there "are some thieves" and these were dealt with by the Public Security Bureau, a kind of national police force. Thieves were released "after criticism and education," but he wouldn't indicate how long that process took. "Class enemies or those who refuse to reform" are sent to jail; but these were "rare."

He said courts in his area comprised judges elected by the people together with what is "like a jury" of three or four persons. The judges do the sentencing. Murderers are shot. First they are bound and forced to listen to public denunciations and then taken to a distant place and executed. He wouldn't say how large a firing squad was, adding "it takes only one man with a gun to kill."

As far as I can ascertain, there is no Chinese statute book or criminal code available in any foreign language and I am not at all certain such a document exists in Chinese. Mr. Tu-cheng, deputy director of information for the Foreign Ministry, told me all laws are new and revolutionary although some minor statutes were "based on a study of foreign codes."

When I asked whether any cases of corruption among high officials had occurred, he said there had been one, apparently just below the vice-ministerial level. The offender was "tried by a people's court, convicted and shot."

The Ministry of Justice and the public procuratorship initially set up by the People's Republic were both abolished in the 1960's. There are no longer any career judges. Legal discipline is essentially controlled by the Communist party, starting with neighborhood revolutionary committees which keep a sharp eye out for offenders.

There seems to be a problem involving youngsters discontented with the present system of being sent to rural areas for a few years after finishing high school. Some sneak back to cities although they have no registration cards entitling them to purchase clothing, rice and oil. This forces them into an illegal position and stealing results.

Punishment

But this doesn't appear to be a serious difficulty. The Public Security Bureau, under the Minister of Public Security, handles transgressions beyond the local revolutionary committee's reach. Labor reform camps are run by the PSB for those violating discipline.

Unquestionably there is less crime here than in most countries. Violations are generally punished by party administrative fiat. Licentiousness or bureaucratic favoritism are roughly handled.

There certainly used to be public "fufu" such as those mentioned by Tu Chin-cheng but one hears little about them nowadays. When they were less frequent one knew of public executions before large crowds who were then encouraged to revile the bodies.

In the unusual instance of a death sentence that is not deferred, execution still occurs immediately and the firing squad is made up of PSB members. PSB units have been separated from the regular People's Liberation Army, which is disengaging increasingly from civil affairs.

Assessing Need for Impeachment

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—"People have a right to know whether or not their President is a crook," Mr. Nixon said the other day. But how are we going to find out? Not certainly from the series of personal appearances the President has been making in what the White House is pleased to call "Operation Candor." Mr. Nixon, in fact, is one of the best trustworthy witnesses on his own behalf.

For better or worse—and it is not always for the worst—Mr. Nixon has in his makeup far less psychological space for failure than most men. When things get tough he fights back, and when they go wrong he tends to blame others. Hence, his recent contretemps with former Attorney General Elliott Richardson about the firing of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Mr. Richardson is a man prone to present controversial points in highly abstract formulations. These formulations are often obscure in their meaning, and few men are less well equipped to divine their sense than the unsubtle soldier who now serves as the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig. So it is entirely possible that Gen. Haig did not understand Mr. Richardson when serving as his pipeline to the President.

But the President and Gen. Haig could not admit such weaknesses. Instead they implied that Richardson lied. They intimated he was a drunk. They even hinted that a "fair system—as distinct from one rigged to get Mr. Nixon—would have Richardson up on perjury charges."

If we cannot expect to get the beginning of what we need to know from Mr. Nixon, there are also limitations on the investigations being conducted by the special Senate committee and the Watergate prosecutor. The Senate committee is limited in its jurisdiction. It has to stick to matters relevant to the presidential campaign, which means it cannot go into such clearly important transactions as the President's tax returns or the payments made on his homes in Key Biscayne and San Clemente.

As to the special prosecutor, there is no reason to dispare Mr. Cox's replacement, Leon Jaworski. He has already shown in his handling of the case involving the White House Plumbers that he is not going to be snowed just because the White House yells "national security."

Even so, Mr. Jaworski also has limitations. In particular, he has no mandate to investigate such matters as the Rebozo case and the President's taxes and homes.

An impeachment proceeding knows no such bounds. The House Judiciary Committee, to which the impeachment resolutions have been referred, is setting up to go into an across-the-board investigation of Mr. Nixon and his conduct as President. It will not not only any particular issue or issue, but the larger question of whether Mr. Nixon abused the public trust which is the root of legitimacy in the United States.

Messy Operation

The organization of this inquiry is necessarily going to be an extremely difficult and messy operation. The House Judiciary Committee has 38 members broken into factions. Its chairman, Peter Rodino of New Jersey, is new in the job, and its ranking minority member, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, lacks the bipartisan approach of his predecessor, William McCulloch of Ohio, which made the committee so effective in the past. A great deal will have to devolve on the general counsel and his staff and on the selection of a special subcommittee that will actually conduct the investigation.

Even if all these arrangements go beautifully, no one should imagine that the hearing can be short or neat, or that there will emerge a particular set of facts that bear the Perry Mason stamp of being the Truth. On the contrary, the hearings are probably going to be full of partisan rancor. They will wrack the country and they will probably arrive only at a general judgment as to whether or not Mr. Nixon betrayed his trust.

For all these reasons, other methods would probably have been preferable. It would still be better if Mr. Nixon, on the confirmation of Gerald Ford to be Vice-President, resigned. But failing that there is no alternative. For bad as it may be, there is one thing worse for the country than impeachment. That would be to sweep under the rug the issue which has now been posed—the issue of whether, in the large moral and intellectual sense, the President is a crook.

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R.G. 120-211, 120-212, 120-213, 120-214, 120-215, 120-216, 120-217, 120-218, 120-219, 120-220, 120-221, 120-222, 120-223, 120-224, 120-225, 120-226, 120-227, 120-228, 120-229, 120-230, 120-231, 120-232, 120-233, 120-234, 120-235, 120-236, 120-237, 120-238, 120-239, 120-240, 120-241, 120-242, 120-243, 120-244, 120-245, 120-246, 120-247, 120-248, 120-249, 120-250, 120-251, 120-252, 120-253, 120-254, 120-255, 120-256, 120-257, 120-258, 120-259, 120-260, 120-261, 120-262, 120-263, 120-264, 120-265, 120-266, 120-267, 120-268, 120-269, 120-270, 120-271, 120-272, 120-273, 120-274, 120-275, 120-276, 120-277, 120-278, 120-279, 120-280, 120-281, 120-282, 120-283, 120-284, 120-285, 120-286, 120-287, 120-288, 120-289, 120-290, 120-291, 120-292, 120-293, 120-294, 120-295, 120-296, 120-297, 120-298, 120-299, 120-300, 120-301, 120-302, 120-303, 120-304, 120-305, 120-306, 120-307, 120-308, 120-309, 120-310, 120-311, 120-312, 120-313, 120-314, 120-315, 120-316, 120-317, 120-318, 120-319, 120-320, 120-321, 120-322, 120-323, 120-324, 120-325, 120-326, 120-327, 120-328, 120-329, 120-330, 120-331, 120-332, 120-333, 120-334, 120-335, 120-336, 120-337, 120-338, 120-339, 120-340, 120-341, 120-342, 120-343, 120-344, 120-345, 120-346, 120-347, 120-348, 120-349, 120-350, 120-351, 120-352, 120-353, 120-354, 120-355, 120-356, 120-357, 120-358, 120-359, 120-360, 120-361, 120-362, 120-363, 120-364, 120-365, 120-366, 120-367, 120-368, 120-369, 120-370, 120-371, 120-372, 120-373, 120-374, 120-375, 120-376, 120-377, 120-378, 120-379, 120-380, 120-381, 120-382, 120-383, 120-384, 120-385, 120-386, 120-387, 120-388, 120-389, 120-390, 120-391, 120-392, 120-393, 120-394, 120-395, 120-396, 120-397, 120-398, 120-399, 120-400, 120-401, 120-402, 120-403, 120-404, 120-405, 120-406, 120-407, 120-408, 120-409, 120-410, 120-411, 120-412, 120-413, 120-414, 120-415, 120-416, 120-417, 120-418, 120-419, 120-420, 120-421, 120-422, 120-423, 120-424, 120-425, 120-426, 120-427, 120-428, 120-429, 120-430, 120-431, 120-432, 120-433, 120-434, 120-435, 120-436, 120-437, 120-438, 120-439, 120-440, 120-441, 120-442, 120-443, 120-444, 120-445, 120-446, 120-447, 120-448, 120-449, 120-450, 120-451, 120-452, 120-453, 120-454, 120-455, 120-456, 120-457, 120-458, 120-459, 120-460, 120-461, 120-462, 120-463, 120-464, 120-465, 120-466, 120-467, 120-468, 120-469, 120-470, 120-471, 120-472, 120-473, 120-474, 120-475, 120-476, 120-477, 120-478, 120-479, 120-480, 120-481, 120-482, 120-483, 120-484, 120-485, 120-486, 120-487, 120-488, 120-489, 120-490, 120-491, 120-492, 120-493, 120-494, 120-495, 120-496, 120-497, 120-498, 120-499, 120-500, 120-501, 120-502, 120-503, 120-504, 120-505, 120-506, 120-507, 120-508, 120-509, 120-510, 120-511, 120-512, 120-513, 120-514, 120-515, 120-516, 120-517, 120-518, 120-519, 120-520, 120-521, 120-522, 120-523, 120-524, 120-525, 120-526, 120-527, 120-528, 120-529, 120-530, 120-531, 120-532, 120-533, 120-534, 120-535, 120-536, 120-537, 120-538, 120-539, 120-540, 120-541, 120-542, 120-543, 120-544, 120-545, 120-546, 120-547, 120-548, 120-549, 120-550, 120-551, 120-552, 120-553, 120-554, 120-555, 120-556, 120-557, 120-558, 120-559, 120-560, 120-561, 120-562, 120-563, 120-564, 120-565, 120-566, 120-567, 120-568, 120-569, 120-570, 120-571, 120-572, 120-573, 120-574, 120-575, 120-576, 120-577, 120-578, 120-579, 120-580, 120-581, 120-582, 120-583, 120-584, 120-585, 120-586, 120-587, 120-588, 120-589, 120-590, 120-591, 120-592, 120-593, 120-594, 120-595, 120-596, 120-597, 120-598, 120-599, 120-600, 120-601, 120-602, 120-603, 120-604, 120-605, 120-606, 120-607, 120-608, 120-609, 120-610, 120-611, 120-612, 120-613, 120-614, 120-615, 120-616, 120-617, 120-618, 120-619, 120-620, 120-621, 120-622, 120-623, 120-624, 120-625, 120-626, 120-627, 120-628, 120-629, 120-630, 120-631, 120-632, 120-633, 120-634, 120-635, 120-636, 120-637, 120-638, 120-639, 120-640, 120-641, 120-642, 120-643, 120-644, 120-645, 120-646, 120-647, 120-648, 120-649, 120-650, 120-651, 120-652, 120-653, 120-654, 120-655, 120-656, 120-657, 120-658, 120-659, 120-660, 120-661, 120-662, 120-663, 120-664, 120-665, 120-666, 120-667, 120-668, 120-669, 120-670, 120-671, 120-672, 120-673, 120-674, 120-675, 120-676, 120-677, 120-678, 120-679, 120-680, 120-681, 120-682, 120-683, 120-684, 120-685, 120-686, 120-687, 120-688, 120-689, 120-690, 120-691, 120-692, 120-693, 120-694, 120-695, 120-696, 120-697, 120-698, 120-699, 120-700, 120-701, 120-702, 120-703, 120-704, 120-705, 120-706, 120-707, 120-708, 120-709, 120-710, 120-711, 120-712, 120-713, 120-714, 120-715, 120-716, 120-717, 120-718, 120-719, 120-720

New York Bond Sales

Bond	High	Low	Last	Change
US Govt 10 1/2% 11/80-11/81	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 11 3/4% 11/80-11/81	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 12 1/2% 11/80-11/81	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 13 1/2% 11/80-11/81	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 14 1/2% 11/80-11/81	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 15 1/2% 11/80-11/81	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 16 1/2% 11/80-11/81	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 17 1/2% 11/80-11/81	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 18 1/2% 11/80-11/81	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 19 1/2% 11/80-11/81	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 20 1/2% 11/80-11/81	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 21 1/2% 11/80-11/81	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 22 1/2% 11/80-11/81	113 1/2	113 1/4	113 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 23 1/2% 11/80-11/81	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 24 1/2% 11/80-11/81	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 25 1/2% 11/80-11/81	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 26 1/2% 11/80-11/81	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 27 1/2% 11/80-11/81	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 28 1/2% 11/80-11/81	119 1/2	119 1/4	119 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 29 1/2% 11/80-11/81	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 30 1/2% 11/80-11/81	121 1/2	121 1/4	121 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 31 1/2% 11/80-11/81	122 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 32 1/2% 11/80-11/81	123 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 33 1/2% 11/80-11/81	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 34 1/2% 11/80-11/81	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 35 1/2% 11/80-11/81	126 1/2	126 1/4	126 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 36 1/2% 11/80-11/81	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 37 1/2% 11/80-11/81	128 1/2	128 1/4	128 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 38 1/2% 11/80-11/81	129 1/2	129 1/4	129 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 39 1/2% 11/80-11/81	130 1/2	130 1/4	130 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 40 1/2% 11/80-11/81	131 1/2	131 1/4	131 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 41 1/2% 11/80-11/81	132 1/2	132 1/4	132 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 42 1/2% 11/80-11/81	133 1/2	133 1/4	133 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 43 1/2% 11/80-11/81	134 1/2	134 1/4	134 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 44 1/2% 11/80-11/81	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 45 1/2% 11/80-11/81	136 1/2	136 1/4	136 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 46 1/2% 11/80-11/81	137 1/2	137 1/4	137 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 47 1/2% 11/80-11/81	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 48 1/2% 11/80-11/81	139 1/2	139 1/4	139 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 49 1/2% 11/80-11/81	140 1/2	140 1/4	140 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 50 1/2% 11/80-11/81	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 51 1/2% 11/80-11/81	142 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 52 1/2% 11/80-11/81	143 1/2	143 1/4	143 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 53 1/2% 11/80-11/81	144 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 54 1/2% 11/80-11/81	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 55 1/2% 11/80-11/81	146 1/2	146 1/4	146 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 56 1/2% 11/80-11/81	147 1/2	147 1/4	147 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 57 1/2% 11/80-11/81	148 1/2	148 1/4	148 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 58 1/2% 11/80-11/81	149 1/2	149 1/4	149 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 59 1/2% 11/80-11/81	150 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 60 1/2% 11/80-11/81	151 1/2	151 1/4	151 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 61 1/2% 11/80-11/81	152 1/2	152 1/4	152 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 62 1/2% 11/80-11/81	153 1/2	153 1/4	153 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 63 1/2% 11/80-11/81	154 1/2	154 1/4	154 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 64 1/2% 11/80-11/81	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 65 1/2% 11/80-11/81	156 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 66 1/2% 11/80-11/81	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 67 1/2% 11/80-11/81	158 1/2	158 1/4	158 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 68 1/2% 11/80-11/81	159 1/2	159 1/4	159 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 69 1/2% 11/80-11/81	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 70 1/2% 11/80-11/81	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 71 1/2% 11/80-11/81	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 72 1/2% 11/80-11/81	163 1/2	163 1/4	163 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 73 1/2% 11/80-11/81	164 1/2	164 1/4	164 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 74 1/2% 11/80-11/81	165 1/2	165 1/4	165 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 75 1/2% 11/80-11/81	166 1/2	166 1/4	166 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 76 1/2% 11/80-11/81	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 77 1/2% 11/80-11/81	168 1/2	168 1/4	168 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 78 1/2% 11/80-11/81	169 1/2	169 1/4	169 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 79 1/2% 11/80-11/81	170 1/2	170 1/4	170 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 80 1/2% 11/80-11/81	171 1/2	171 1/4	171 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 81 1/2% 11/80-11/81	172 1/2	172 1/4	172 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 82 1/2% 11/80-11/81	173 1/2	173 1/4	173 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 83 1/2% 11/80-11/81	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 84 1/2% 11/80-11/81	175 1/2	175 1/4	175 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 85 1/2% 11/80-11/81	176 1/2	176 1/4	176 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 86 1/2% 11/80-11/81	177 1/2	177 1/4	177 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 87 1/2% 11/80-11/81	178 1/2	178 1/4	178 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 88 1/2% 11/80-11/81	179 1/2	179 1/4	179 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 89 1/2% 11/80-11/81	180 1/2	180 1/4	180 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 90 1/2% 11/80-11/81	181 1/2	181 1/4	181 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 91 1/2% 11/80-11/81	182 1/2	182 1/4	182 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 92 1/2% 11/80-11/81	183 1/2	183 1/4	183 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 93 1/2% 11/80-11/81	184 1/2	184 1/4	184 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 94 1/2% 11/80-11/81	185 1/2	185 1/4	185 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 95 1/2% 11/80-11/81	186 1/2	186 1/4	186 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 96 1/2% 11/80-11/81	187 1/2	187 1/4	187 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 97 1/2% 11/80-11/81	188 1/2	188 1/4	188 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 98 1/2% 11/80-11/81	189 1/2	189 1/4	189 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 99 1/2% 11/80-11/81	190 1/2	190 1/4	190 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 100 1/2% 11/80-11/81	191 1/2	191 1/4	191 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 101 1/2% 11/80-11/81	192 1/2	192 1/4	192 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 102 1/2% 11/80-11/81	193 1/2	193 1/4	193 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 103 1/2% 11/80-11/81	194 1/2	194 1/4	194 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 104 1/2% 11/80-11/81	195 1/2	195 1/4	195 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 105 1/2% 11/80-11/81	196 1/2	196 1/4	196 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 106 1/2% 11/80-11/81	197 1/2	197 1/4	197 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 107 1/2% 11/80-11/81	198 1/2	198 1/4	198 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 108 1/2% 11/80-11/81	199 1/2	199 1/4	199 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 109 1/2% 11/80-11/81	200 1/2	200 1/4	200 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 110 1/2% 11/80-11/81	201 1/2	201 1/4	201 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 111 1/2% 11/80-11/81	202 1/2	202 1/4	202 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 112 1/2% 11/80-11/81	203 1/2	203 1/4	203 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 113 1/2% 11/80-11/81	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 114 1/2% 11/80-11/81	205 1/2	205 1/4	205 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 115 1/2% 11/80-11/81	206 1/2	206 1/4	206 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 116 1/2% 11/80-11/81	207 1/2	207 1/4	207 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 117 1/2% 11/80-11/81	208 1/2	208 1/4	208 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 118 1/2% 11/80-11/81	209 1/2	209 1/4	209 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 119 1/2% 11/80-11/81	210 1/2	210 1/4	210 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 120 1/2% 11/80-11/81	211 1/2	211 1/4	211 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 121 1/2% 11/80-11/81	212 1/2	212 1/4	212 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 122 1/2% 11/80-11/81	213 1/2	213 1/4	213 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 123 1/2% 11/80-11/81	214 1/2	214 1/4	214 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 124 1/2% 11/80-11/81	215 1/2	215 1/4	215 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 125 1/2% 11/80-11/81	216 1/2	216 1/4	216 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 126 1/2% 11/80-11/81	217 1/2	217 1/4	217 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 127 1/2% 11/80-11/81	218 1/2	218 1/4	218 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 128 1/2% 11/80-11/81	219 1/2	219 1/4	219 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 129 1/2% 11/80-11/81	220 1/2	220 1/4	220 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 130 1/2% 11/80-11/81	221 1/2	221 1/4	221 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 131 1/2% 11/80-11/81	222 1/2	222 1/4	222 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 132 1/2% 11/80-11/81	223 1/2	223 1/4	223 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 133 1/2% 11/80-11/81	224 1/2	224 1/4	224 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 134 1/2% 11/80-11/81	225 1/2	225 1/4	225 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 135 1/2% 11/80-11/81	226 1/2	226 1/4	226 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 136 1/2% 11/80-11/81	227 1/2	227 1/4	227 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 137 1/2% 11/80-11/81	228 1/2	228 1/4	228 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 138 1/2% 11/80-11/81	229 1/2	229 1/4	229 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 139 1/2% 11/80-11/81	230 1/2	230 1/4	230 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 140 1/2% 11/80-11/81	231 1/2	231 1/4	231 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 141 1/2% 11/80-11/81	232 1/2	232 1/4	232 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 142 1/2% 11/80-11/81	233 1/2	233 1/4	233 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 143 1/2% 11/80-11/81	234 1/2	234 1/4	234 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 144 1/2% 11/80-11/81	235 1/2	235 1/4	235 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 145 1/2% 11/80-11/81	236 1/2	236 1/4	236 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 146 1/2% 11/80-11/81	237 1/2	237 1/4	237 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 147 1/2% 11/80-11/81	238 1/2	238 1/4	238 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 148 1/2% 11/80-11/81	239 1/2	239 1/4	239 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 149 1/2% 11/80-11/81	240 1/2	240 1/4	240 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 150 1/2% 11/80-11/81	241 1/2	241 1/4	241 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 151 1/2% 11/80-11/81	242 1/2	242 1/4	242 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 152 1/2% 11/80-11/81	243 1/2	243 1/4	243 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 153 1/2% 11/80-11/81	244 1/2	244 1/4	244 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 154 1/2% 11/80-11/81	245 1/2	245 1/4	245 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 155 1/2% 11/80-11/81	246 1/2	246 1/4	246 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 156 1/2% 11/80-11/81	247 1/2	247 1/4	247 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 157 1/2% 11/80-11/81	248 1/2	248 1/4	248 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 158 1/2% 11/80-11/81	249 1/2	249 1/4	249 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 159 1/2% 11/80-11/81	250 1/2	250 1/4	250 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 160 1/2% 11/80-11/81	251 1/2	251 1/4	251 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 161 1/2% 11/80-11/81	252 1/2	252 1/4	252 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 162 1/2% 11/80-11/81	253 1/2	253 1/4	253 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 163 1/2% 11/80-11/81	254 1/2	254 1/4	254 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 164 1/2% 11/80-11/81	255 1/2	255 1/4	255 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 165 1/2% 11/80-11/81	256 1/2	256 1/4	256 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 166 1/2% 11/80-11/81	257 1/2	257 1/4	257 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 167 1/2% 11/80-11/81	258 1/2	258 1/4	258 1/2	+1/4
US Govt 168 1/2% 11/80-11/81	259 1/2	259 1/4	259 1/2	+1/4
US Govt				

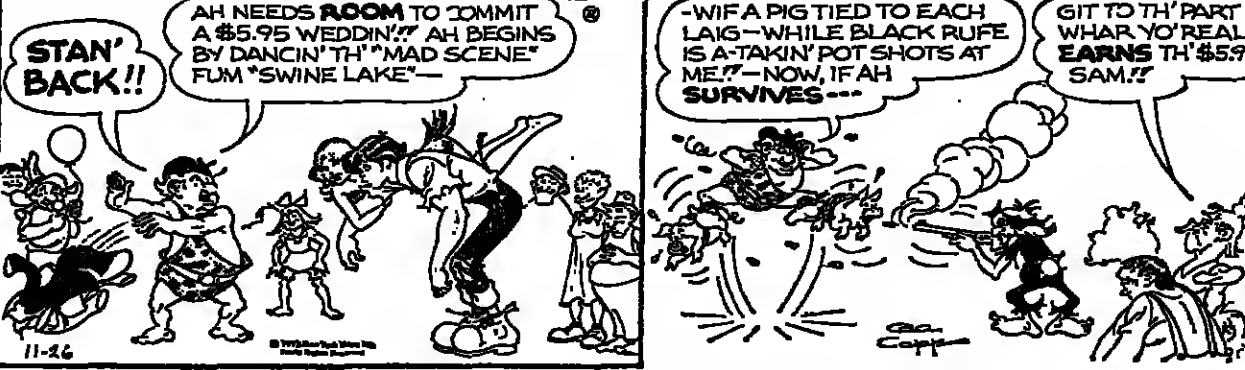
PEANUTS



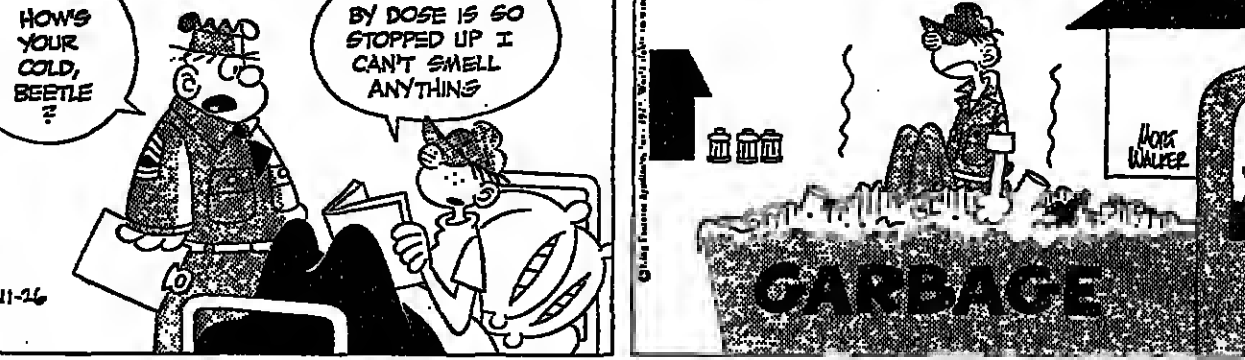
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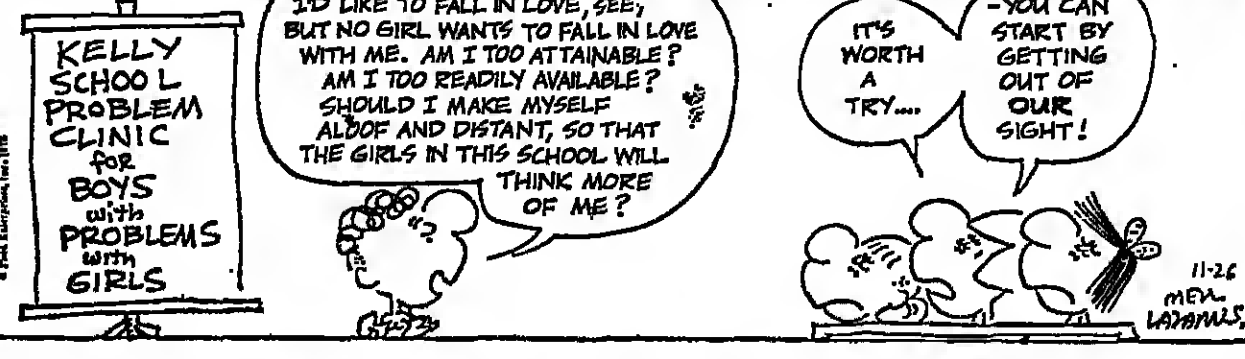
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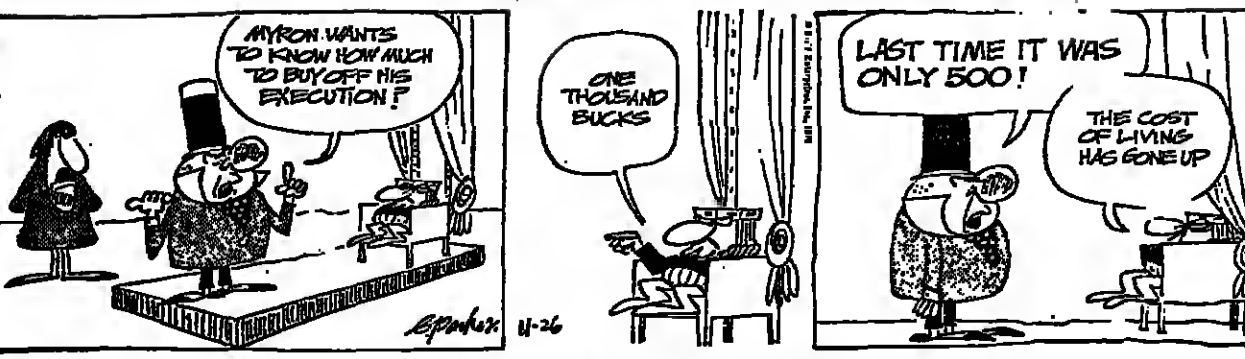
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The quarter-finals in the series to determine who will challenge Bobby Fischer for the world championship are only eight weeks away. Tigran Petrosian will play Lajos Portisch in Moscow. Anatoly Karpov will play Lev Polugaevsky in Moscow and I will play Boris Spassky in San Juan. But the site of the Viktor Korchnoi-Mecking Mecking match is still undecided.

Col. Edmund B. Edmondson, executive director of the United States Chess Federation, who is in charge of staging the Korchnoi-Mecking encounter, has promised Mecking, in response to the 21-year-old Brazilian's impassioned plea, that the match will not be held "in the frozen northern part" of the United States.

Korchnoi, yet to be heard from, may well insist that the site come as close as possible to the conditions of Leningrad winter. One solution might be to wrap Mecking in an electric blanket and seat Korchnoi on a cake of ice.

It Couldn't Hurt

While Korchnoi's hard-hitting, sharp tactical style is better suited to tournament than to match play, I favor his chances over shoot-instar Mecking's. The stipulation, new this year, that the winner take three games outright (or the majority of 16 games) cannot hurt him.

In the recent Soviet championship, Korchnoi, whose primary weapon is 1 P-Q4, showed himself incisively adept in a Ruy Lopez, former world champion, Vasily Smyslov.

Smyslov's exchanging of his center pawns at moves 16 and 17 to gain free play for his pieces and to expose the White KP to pressure is a strategy with which Paul Keres has experimented extensively; its success or failure depends heavily on tactical considerations in the

resulting opened position. Smyslov could not be lured into 20... N-Q2; 21 P-K5, B-N2; 22 B-K4, P-Q4; 23 Q-R1, Q-K3; 24 R-B7, P-B7; 25 R-N4, Q-R1; 26 N-P3, R-N7; 27 R-B3, B-P2; 28 Q-N3ch; 29 K-R2, B-N2; 30 Q-Q5, R-K3; 31 R-P1, when 31... R-Q3 is crushed by 32 R-B8ch, K-R7; 33 B-K7ch.

The powerful point of Korchnoi's allowing the exchange of his KP for the weak QP at move 25 was his invasion of the seventh rank at moves 29 and 30. To be sure, he could not go for the gain of the exchange with 31 B-B5? because of 31... Q-K5; 32 B-R, Q-K5ch; 33 K-R2, B-K4ch, but the pawn he won with 31 R-R7 and 32 R-P1 was enough to decide the game.

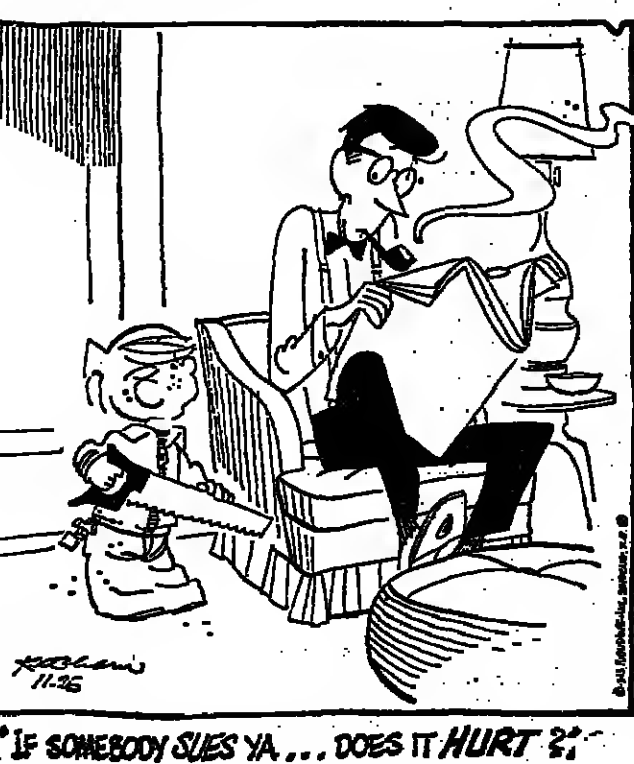
No Counterplay

Defiantly brushing off Smyslov's attempted counterplay at moves 33-36, Korchnoi advanced his passed QNP as rapidly as he could safely manage it. His precise 47 Q-B6ch! warned off any trouble from 48... R-KB4 and after 49 Q-B3, Smyslov could not exchange queens without succumbing quickly in an easy rook-and-pawn ending.

Korchnoi's final Coup, 51 R-N6!, compelled Smyslov to resign, since 51... Q-R7; 52 Q-R7ch; P-B3; 53 Q-K7ch, R-K3; 54 Q-B6ch allows White to make another queen.

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-E4	P-E4	16 N-P7	N-P7	31 Q-N1	Q-N1
2 N-F3	N-F3	17 N-F3	N-F3	32 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 B-N5	P-Q3	18 N-F3	N-F3	33 P-N3	P-N3
4 B-R4	N-B3	19 N-F3	N-F3	34 P-N3	P-N3
5 O-O	B-E2	20 N-F3	N-F3	35 P-N3	P-N3
6 R-K1	P-Q4	21 Q-R1	Q-R1	36 P-N3	P-N3
7 B-N3	O-O	22 R-R	R-R	37 P-N3	P-N3
8 P-B3	P-Q3	23 Q-P	Q-P	38 P-N3	P-N3
9 P-K3	N-R4	24 Q-P	Q-P	39 P-N3	P-N3
10 B-Q2	P-B4	25 Q-P	Q-P	40 P-N3	P-N3
11 P-Q4	Q-B2	26 N-B	N-B	41 P-N3	P-N3
12 Q-N2	R-K1	27 R-Q1	R-Q1	42 P-N3	P-N3
13 P-Q3	B-N1	28 Q-P	Q-P	43 P-N3	P-N3
14 N-B1	P-N3	29 Q-P	Q-P	44 P-N3	P-N3
15 B-N5	B-KN2	30 R-P	R-P	45 P-N3	P-N3
16 Q-Q2	B-P2	31 R-QB6	R-QB6	46 P-N3	P-N3
17 P-P	P-P	32 R-P	R-P	47 P-N3	P-N3
		33 R-P	R-P	48 P-N3	P-N3
		34 R-P	R-P	49 P-N3	P-N3
		35 R-P	R-P	50 P-N3	P-N3
		36 R-P	R-P	51 P-N3	P-N3

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

CECIL B. DE MILLE
By Charles Higham. Illustrated. 335 pp. Scribners. \$10.
CWTW: THE MAKING OF CONE WITH THE WIND
By Gavin Lambert. Illustrated. 238 pp. Atlantic-Little, Brown. \$7.95.
PIECES OF TIME
By Peter Bogdanovich. 263 pp. Arbor House/Esq. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Gerald Walker

In his effective, low-keyed, but obviously affectionate introduction to "Pieces of Time," the former Esquire editor Harold Hayes, for whom Peter Bogdanovich used to write about movies before he started directing them ("The Last Picture Show," "Paper Moon," etc.), makes the claim that Mr. Bogdanovich "has seen some 45,000 of the 60,000 films made in Hollywood." Not only seen, apparently, but quoted. Reading that, I was tempted to say, "Haven't we all?" until, that is, I started working out the arithmetic.

That's the trouble about movies. For most of us, most of our lives, movies have been, like Radio's *Big Boy*, all *seen*, not *read*. We know about them, we're all experts, even including book reviewers and some authors. Take Mr. Higham, alas. I fully expected a book on Cecil B. De Mille to be a little like a treatise on the political philosophy of the late Grover Whelan, New York's "official" greeter, going back as far as Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's administration; and I was not disappointed. It is, of course, a contradiction in terms to expect a nonsuperficial book about the most superficial (the subtitle says "most successful," and that's probably true, too) film maker of them all. The Anglo-Australian prize rises little above the and-then-he-died level, and its stiffness and tediousness are absolutely adequate to its task of blunting points and stifling anecdotes. The index is comprehensive and I was grateful for the many pictures, not because they are so good, but because they occupy pages I didn't have to read.

On the other hand, the British novelist-screenwriter Gavin Lambert knows everything about sham-and-hiss-and-ah and about things about writing. He has produced the best fiction ever written about Hollywood—his story collection, "The Slide Area," and his novel, "Inside Daisy Clover," make F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Last Tycoon" and Norman Mailer's "The Deer Park" to cite two highly touted contenders, look overworked and groping. In "CWTW" he offers a detailed reconstruction (if one can use that word about a movie on this subject) of the entire three-year process of acquisition (in 1936,

the year of the super best-seller's publication), adaptation (by an endless parade of screenwriters, always in collaboration with David O. Selznick, the ubiquitous omnipotent producer), filming (directed by an endless, Selznick-actually, three), of the now-legendary Civil War epic of *Scarlett* and Rhett.

Mr. Lambert, a first-rate movie critic and former editor of the magazine *Sight and Sound*, fills his elegant pages with knowledgeable insights and tangible for-instance. For instance, he points out, "With Sidney Howard having already pointed out to him the repetitions in the structure, and [F. Scott] Fitzgerald now criticizing the dialogue for the same reason, Selznick actually held the key, for a re-examination of his troubled script." Lambert then goes on to tell us why Selznick fumbled the key—he was distracted by health problems, marital problems, business problems, which were all intertwined somehow, since Louis B. Mayer of M-G-M, which had supplied the sorely needed backing, was also his father-in-law.

The opening pages, about Selznick's producer-father, Lewis J. Selznick, are a kind of pocket history of Hollywood's early years, stunningly reduced to fewer than 20 pages. The entire book is a triumph of conciseness, movie know-how, and stylish, witty language.

As a young freelance magazine writer (he is now 24), Mr. Bogdanovich, then still a would-be director, cheerfully and rationally admits to hustling magazine assignments about the movies so that he could see free screenings and meet movie people.

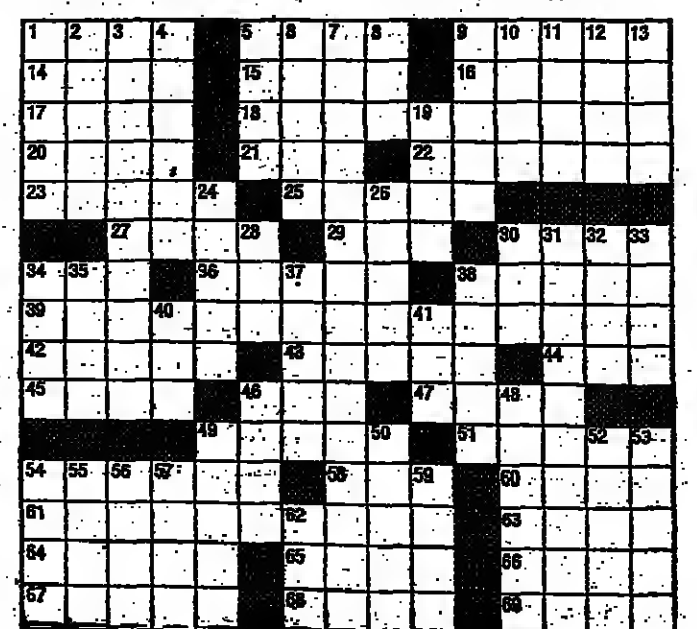
Even after Mr. Bogdanovich had made it as a director, he kept writing about the movies, mostly for Hayes's *Esquire*, and it is his reportage and his columns for that magazine that make up this book. We should be glad he kept at it, for Mr. Bogdanovich writes about movies with sense and joy and no pretentiousness. Consider a chapter on Sex and Violence that contains the line: "Just for starters, it's simply more erotic to buy a dirty movie on the black market than to go to a theater with a bunch of creeps." Or the brilliant, funny, worshipful and down-to-earth portrait and esthetic analysis of the director John Ford at work. Or a thousand other fine things in this collection which, truth to say, does talk of a bit in the later pieces, when Mr. Bogdanovich's head was more filled with images than with words. He is still so good a writer that I hope some magazine editor soon has the sense to assign him to profile Cybill Shepherd (the book is dedicated "For C. S.").

Mr. Walker reviews books for *The New York Times*.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

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مكتبة من الاصل

U.S. Wins World Golf Cup by 6 Strokes

By Henry Giniger

MARBELLA, Spain, Nov. 25 (NYT)—The United States won its 12th World Golf Cup today, thanks mainly to a five-under-par performance by Johnny Miller, the U.S. Open champion, over the par-72 Nueva Andalucia course.

Miller, playing in his first World Cup, took individual honors with 277 for the four rounds, 11 under par. Together with Jack Nicklaus, who was playing his seventh cup, the team beat South Africa by six strokes. For Nicklaus, who was not altogether happy with his 71 today, it was his fifth team victory.

As in the three previous days, it was the greens that, uneven and undulating—that spelled the difference. Miller's putt, which was cold yesterday, warmed up today and brought him six birdies and only one bogie.

A seventh birdie on the 18th green missed when the ball rimmed the hole and fell out. Miller was

accurate on his drives and on his approaches to the green so that he had only a few long putts to make.

He made some long ones, too. Nicklaus, on the other hand, was far less accurate on the greens and even got himself into trouble with his drives. But it was the putts that were not dropping and, at the end of the day, he recalled that he had played "lousy" yesterday and had done about the same today. However, he finished in a tie for second place in individual standings with Lu Liang-huan of Taiwan with 281, seven under par for the four days.

Taiwan Third

The Taiwan team of "Mr. Lu" and Hsieh Min-an played against the Americans. The Taiwanese were in third place at the start of the day, five strokes back, and ended in third but 10 strokes behind. Lu, a good putter ordinarily, lost his touch today and could manage only a 71 after some

scrambling. On the par-five 540-yard eighth, his second ball landed in the water and, after taking off his shoes and socks, he splashed out to the green, 10 feet from the pin and two-putted for his par. Miller caught a trap with his five-wood second shot but came out to eight feet from the pin and holed it for a birdie.

South Africa began the day three strokes behind the United States. Gary Player finished four under at the turn after an eagle at the par-five third hole. This is the easiest par five on the course if a good drive is able to catch the downward slope of the fairway toward the green. Player hit to six feet of the pin and sank it. Miller just missed an eagle here after also hitting to six feet of the pin and settling for a birdie.

But Player had trouble on other greens, missing one from two feet on the seventh, in a grim mood, he complained of the cameramen distracting him. On the par-five 12th, which has a sharp dip to the left, the long hitters like Nicklaus and Miller

tried the direct route over the olive trees and stream. But when Player tried it, he landed in water in front of the green for a bogey. At the end, he was at 69, three under, while his partner finished with a 73. With Miller in brilliant form, it was not good enough.

Argentine Tied

South Africa was paired with Argentina, whose veteran team of Roberto de Vicenzo and Vidal de Luca led the field at the end of the first day. They were in fourth place at the start of today's round. Fatigue got the better of the 50-year-old de Vicenzo and the 51-year-old de Luca, and they came in with six-over-par performances. De Luca could not get himself a birdie until the easy, 400-yard 14th. De Vicenzo, who was one under at the turn, had a bogey on the 12th, and successive bogies on the 14th, 15th and 16th for a two-over-par 74. The team finished in a fourth-place tie with Spain, which had a one-over-par day.

Michigan Ties Top-Ranked Ohio State in Thriller

But Buckeyes Get Bowl Nod

By Neil Amador

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 25 (UPI)—Michigan rallied for 10 points in the fourth quarter yesterday but missed two field goals in a frantic final minute that would have broken a 10-10 tie with top-ranked Ohio State.

Ohio State, nonetheless, was named today to play in the Rose Bowl as the Big Ten representa-

tive to face the University of Southern California.

But Ohio State's failure to win almost assures college football of a true national championship game between Alabama and Notre Dame in the Sugar Bowl if both teams survive their final regular-season encounters.

Alabama, unbeaten and ranked No. 2 this week, must play Auburn next Saturday. Notre Dame, No. 5 in the polls and certain to benefit from this tie, faces Miami of Florida on Saturday.

Ironic Finish

The largest crowd to attend a regular-season college game in modern times, 105,223, watched an ironic windup to this much-awaited meeting.

It saw Ohio State, which had tried 49 consecutive running plays and rejected the forward pass even in obvious passing situations, desperately trying to break the tie in the closing minute with passes by a reserve quarterback, Greg Hart.

Hart's first attempt almost cost the Buckeyes the game. It was intercepted by Tom Drake at the State 40-yard line and returned to the 33 with 53 seconds left.

Out of timeouts and missing their No. 1 quarterback, Dennis Franklin, who had been hurt on the preceding series, the Wolverines tried one running play for a six-yard gain and threw an incomplete pass that stopped the clock with 28 seconds left.

"We didn't want to hurry our kicker, we wanted to take our time," Bo Schemmbecher, Ohio State coach, said, on his decision to shun another play and attempt a field goal on third down.

Mike Lantry, the Wolverines' place-kicking specialist, had kicked a 30-yard attempt on the second play of the final quarter and missed a 58-yarder on fourth-and-two from the Buckeyes 41 with 1:06 left.

The snap was good, Lantry got good distance on his kick with the aid of 20-mile-per-hour south-west winds, but the ball sailed wide to the right.

Realizing that its national championship hopes would end with a tie, Ohio State went for broke with three more desperate passes from its 20-yard line. But all three were incomplete, a symbolic gesture of futility for a team that won its first nine games by throwing only 75 passes of its 688 plays.

Ohio State built its 10-0 halftime lead on a 31-yard field goal by Blair Conway and a five-yard scoring burst from Pete Johnson, a freshman.

The Buckeyes amassed 143 yards rushing in the first half, with Archie Griffin, their linebacker, picking up 89. The closest thing to an Ohio State pass play was a routine pickoff from Cornelius Greene to Griffin for an outside sweep.

Michigan made its first serious penetration into Buckeye territory on its opening series of the second half, but was turned back on an end-zone interception by Ted Collins.

The tempo changed late in the third period when Michigan stopped the Buckeyes on the Wolverine 33.

A 50-yard drive produced Lantry's fourth-quarter field goal. When Ohio State again summed the pass and was stopped on its 25, the Wolverines drove 51 yards in six plays for the tying score.



CAREFULLY WRAPPED—Nebraska's Tony Davis is stopped by Oklahoma's Mike Struck and another player during their game at Norman, Okla. The Sooners won it, 27-0.

Penn State Defense Holds Pitt, 35-13

From Wire Dispatches

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Nov. 25.—Penn State's mighty defense took control in the third period yesterday and stopped Pittsburgh's offense while the undefeated Nittany Lions rallied to defeat Pitt, 35-13.

The victory in Beaver Stadium gave Penn State a perfect regular season record of 11-0 and the Lions now aim for Louisiana State University in the Orange Bowl.

Pittsburgh, one of the most impressive comeback teams of 1973, is also going to a post-season game—the Fiesta Bowl, Dec. 21. Coach Johnny Majors, in his first year as the Panthers' head coach, produced a 6-4-1 record, the first winning season for Pitt in 11 years.

At Norman, Okla., quarterback Steve Davis scored three touchdowns, the first on a 47-yard scamper, and the Oklahoma defense smothered Nebraska to pace the No. 3-ranked Sooners to a 27-0 victory over the Cotton Bowl-bound Cornhuskers.

The victory wrapped up the Big Eight Conference championship for Oklahoma, which is prevented from going to a bowl by a two-year probation.

Stanford 26, Calif. 17

At Stanford, Calif., Ron Inge and Scott Laidlaw scored touchdowns five minutes apart late

in the game to give Stanford a 25-17 victory over California as the Cardinals capitalized on four mistakes for all but six of their points.

Stanford, finishing the season with a 5-2 record in the Pacific-8 Conference and 7-4 overall, scored a touchdown and two field goals on California turnovers. The Cards added what proved to be the winning score after a 20-yard punt by Steve Barkowski of Cal.

Duke 27, N. Carolina 10

At Durham, N.C., sophomore quarterback Hal Spears scored two touchdowns and sparked the Duke Blue Devils to a 27-10 victory over North Carolina for their first Atlantic Coast Conference victory of the year.

Spears scored the go-ahead touchdown with only 53 seconds gone in the third quarter as he plunged across from the eight after split end Troy Slade galloped 94 yards with the Tar Heel kickoff.

Miss. 38, Miss. St. 10

At Jackson, Miss., tailback Larry Kramer drove for three touchdowns to boost the Ole Miss Rebels to a 38-10 triumph over fumble-plagued Mississippi State in the season's finale for both teams.

The hard-running Kramer, a 190-pound junior, scored twice in the first half on runs of one and eight yards and smashed over

Southern Cal Defeats UCLA

By Bill Becker

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25 (NYT)—The Southern California Trojans, paced by Pat Haden's passing and Anthony Davis' running, bulldozed their way into the Rose Bowl again by defeating the University of California, Los Angeles, 23-13, yesterday in Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

The Trojans coupled their crisp offensive weapons with a brilliant defense to blunt the Bruins' vaunted wishbone attack, which had been the nation's most prolific until this game.

The victory gave USC an undefeated season (7-0) in Pacific-8 Conference play, while the Bruins wound up 6-1. The Trojans will meet the Big 10 champion, Ohio State, Jan. 1 in Pasadena. The choice probably will be Michigan, because Ohio State was in the bowl last year with USC, losing 32-17.

Trojan scores came on Davis' four-yard and sweep in the first quarter. Haden's 16-yard touchdown strike to Jake McKay in the second quarter and three field goals by Chris Limahelu, all set up by Bruin errors. The 135-pound Indonesian kicker booted goals of 22, 35 and 28 yards.

Johnson's Standout

The Bruins never led and scored only one touchdown, in a three-yard slam by Kermit Johnson, a standout in defeat. Elren Herrera accounted for the other Bruin points with a 25-yard field goal in the first quarter and a 27-yarder in the final period.

Otherwise, the Bruins stymied themselves with four lost fumbles and two costly pass interceptions by the Trojans. Troy's tight defense was sparked by Artimus Parker, all-America safety candidate, and Monte Doris, middle guard.

Southern Cal thus wound up its regular season with nine victories over all, a loss to Notre

Bulldogs Sack Harvard, 35-0

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25 (NYT)—The taunting white handkerchiefs came out early yesterday, and the Yale fans were waving them after the Elis had scored their fifth touchdown in a surprising 35-0 rout of Harvard.

The defeat deprived the Crimson of a share of the Ivy championship, which went to Dartmouth, as Harvard, Penn and Yale tied for second place.

The game was all Yale's and Kevin Rogan's. With regular quarterback Tom Doyle on the sidelines because of a shoulder bruise, Rogan took command. A senior who came up from the junior varsity this season, Rogan started his first game and threw his first touchdown pass, a perfect 36-yard strike to Gary Feneck in the second quarter that put Yale ahead 21-0 and sealed Harvard's doom.

College Results

- EAST**
Boston College 55, Massachusetts 14.
Brown 27, Columbia 14.
Columbia 42, Rutgers 9.
Dartmouth 42, Princeton 24.
Harvard 35, Yale 0.
Maryland 42, Tulane 9.
Penn 35, Cornell 22.
Penn State 35, Pittsburgh 13.
Temple 34, Villanova 9.
Vanderbilt 34, Syracuse 14.
Yale 35, Harvard 0.
- MIDWEST**
Iowa State 28, Cal. State 13.
Kansas 14, Missouri 13.
Kansas State 17, Colorado 14.
Kent State 24, Central Mich. 7.
Minnesota 18, Wisconsin 17.
Michigan State 24, Iowa 6.
Northwestern 9, Illinois 6.
Ohio State 10, Michigan 10.
Purdue 28, Indiana 22.
- SOUTH**
Duke 27, North Carolina 10.
Florida 14, Miami (Fla.) 7.
Georgia State 21, Wake Forest 13.
Mississippi 38, Miss. State 10.
South Carolina 32, Clemson 29.
Tennessee 18, Kentucky 14.
Vanderbilt 18, Tampa 16.
- SOUTHWEST**
Houston 30, Wyoming 0.
Rice 14, Texas Christian 9.
Texas Tech 54, Arkansas 11.
- WEST**
New Mexico 30, Colorado State 13.
Oregon State 17, Oregon 14.
Stanford 26, California 17.
Washington 61, 52, Washington 28.

Ashe Moves to Tennis Final Of Tourney in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25 (AP)—Arthur Ashe of the United States, the first black player to play in the South African Open Tennis Tournament, reached the men's finals yesterday beating Cliff Drysdale, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, in a semifinal match.

Fourth-seeded Ashe was impressive in his one-hour, 35-minute victory over the veteran South African. Ashe took a lead in the first set, 3-0, thanks to a service break. At 30-all, Drysdale was beaten by a great volley at the net and then Ashe took the first advantage point for 2-0.

Drysdale, who was seeded eighth, held service for 2-4 before breaking Ashe for 4-3 and then held for four-all.

Ashe regained the initiative when he smashed away a weak double-handed backhand for 40-30 in the 10th game and, although the South African fought back for deuce, Ashe took two points in a row to break Drysdale and take the first set, 6-4.

Ashe took the second set, 6-3, after he broke Drysdale in the second game.

But Drysdale came back after a terrific backhanded cross-court drive and leveled at 2-2 when he held service.

In the fourth, Ashe led 3-0 before Drysdale took four points in a row to save his serve.

Games went with service for 4-3 to Ashe and then he again broke Drysdale. Although Drysdale edged in to take advantage on Ashe's service in the ninth game, the American held on for victory.

Skiers Given Usual Hurt Expression

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania says that six of every 1,000 persons who spend one day skiing in the United States this winter will be injured, two of them seriously.

The figures were contained in a report based on a 10-year study by orthopedic surgeon and ski expert Dr. Arthur Ellison.

His report indicated that beginners, both male and female, will suffer the most injuries.

According to Ellison, about 105,000 Americans break bones, dislocate joints, sprain ligaments or cut themselves skiing each year.

Morocco Beats Zambia

TEHUAAN, Morocco, Nov. 25 (Reuters)—Morocco beat Zambia, 2-0, in their World Cup African zone qualifying soccer match here today.

More Sports News On Page 11

A Coach Sermonizes on the Short-Haired Deity in Sports

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT)—The Intellectualist is a monthly magazine whose content, generally speaking, is described by the title. In a November issue, for example, we find an interview with the poet, Russian poet, Andrei Bely; a piece entitled "The Signoid Curve of Jesus Christ"; and one on "Sexual Adequacy in America," an excerpt from Robert E. Ornstein's "The Psychology of Consciousness"; Peter Fenwick "The Neurophysiology of Meditation" and excerpts from the journal that the Trappist monk Thomas Merton kept on the Asian visit that was his last journey.

There is also a stirring sermon by an intellectual named Tony Simpson, coach at Northshore Junior High School in the Houston suburb of Galena, Ark. It is a barbershop homily entitled, "Realism, Short Hair," citing biblical authority for the view that long hair leads to "drug abuse, crime and sexual perversion."

Seldom has coachy eloquence soared to the heights of tortured piety that the only entry evangelist attains in every other paragraph. Perhaps the loftiest peak of all is reached in a passage adjacent to a drawing of a crewcut Jesus Christ.

"The only visible person of the Trinity, Christ, had short hair and his hair was white: 'His head and his hairs were white like wool; and his eyes were as a flame of fire.' (Revelation 1:14). The word 'hairs' in Revelation 1:14, as written in Greek, is *hæ triches* and means short hair." There, for, any drawing or image of Christ showing him to be a skinny, weak long-haired hippie is totally wrong, anti-biblical, anti-Christian, and therefore stupid. This includes any drawings in any Bible that depict Christ in this manner."

Biblical Principles

Evidently Coach Simpson subscribes to the theory that a good offense is the best defense, for he leaps to the attack with his opening words: "It is time that American coaches stopped allowing themselves to be represented by male athletic teams and individuals who look like females. It is time that American coaches realized that a male's hair is not just an American tradition but an issue involving biblical principles."

It is not clear exactly which American tradition this author had in mind—the one that made President Washington's long hair fashionable or the one that prompted President Nixon to trim his hair. However, the reader is not left in doubt

about the biblical passage involved. Coach Simpson quotes St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians thus:

"Doesn't even common sense dictate to you that long hair on a man is a disgrace unto him? But if a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her; for her hair is given for a covering."

"Since when," our close-cropped crusader demands, "are athletes' grooming standards set by females with warped norms and standards? It should be pointed out here that the only reason males are free to look like females and that their coaches are free to permit this is because we have had real men, who were not cute, not sweet and not pretty, with courage and sense enough to kill our enemies on battlefields all over the globe. What will our present-day cute, sweet and pretty boys do when it comes their turn to fight in battle, as every generation of Americans has had to do?"

Before the reader has time to answer that question, he is warned that "a nation of males with long hair is a nation of men with women's souls looking for someone or something to submit to." The hairy ones, it seems, are "in submission to the warped standards of females who like to set the dress and grooming standards for their

mousy husbands, their pantywaist boyfriends or their feminine sons."

Authority Rejection

That's bad, we are told, because "a male with long hair is a sign of rejection of authority—his own authority over himself as well as the authority of the laws of establishment. . . . We have a generation of kids who have no authority over themselves. This means no self-discipline, which is the worst thing that can happen to an individual not only in athletics but with regard to life in general."

"With no self-discipline there is no recognition of authority, and this makes the athlete uncoachable, always trying to do his own garbage. Without self-discipline and respect for authority, you have the current uncontrollable problem among the young with drug abuse, crime and sexual perversion."

Intellectual Digest does not give us Coach Simpson's won-and-lost record but it is plain from his writing that he possesses the same gift that Jerry Kramer noted in Vince Lombardi when Kramer played guard for the Green Bay Packers. "Vince has a knack," Jerry said, "for making the saints sound like they would have been great football coaches."

